REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,336—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 46	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy........ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line........ „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

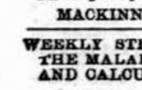
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.



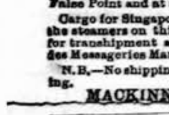
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. RADNORSHIRE, 1,810 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander —— as above, on THURSDAY, the 10th October 1878.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 17th October 1878, and on MONDAY, the 21st idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Radnorshire.

For Freight or passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. KHUNDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, on SATURDAY, the 12th October 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

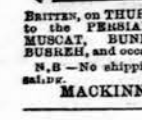
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

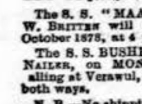


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the "MAHRATTA" 742 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. Britten, on THURSDAY, the 10th October 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

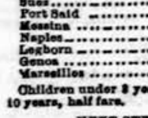
The S. S. "MAARATTA," 742 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander W. Britten will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th, October 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on MONDAY, the 14th October 1878, at 10 a. m, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	300	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	550	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

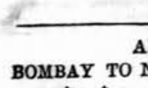
CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS BOOKED AS FOLLOWS:
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL .... 400 Rupees.
LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY .... 35 Guineas.

STEAMERS.

	Tons Reg.	N.H.P.		Tons Reg.	N.H.P.
CLAN ALPINE	2,200	250	CLAN LAMONT	2,200	250
CLAN FRASER	2,200	250	CLAN MURRAY	2,200	280
CLAN GORDON	2,200	250	CLAN STUART	2,200	280



THE splendid new Clyde-built Steamship CLAN ALPINE, 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, John Joss, Commander, is expected to sail from Bombay to Liverpool early in December.

The "Clan Line" Steamers are built expressly for the Indian trade. The Saloons and State Cabins are on deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort in tropical as well as in cold climates. Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Freight and Passage apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. COLUMBIA will sail about the 20th instant. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th October 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S)
BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

For Sale at this Office,

THE INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
—	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	14th Oct.
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	21st do.
—	GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	28th do.
(s)	HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. W. Haselwood	4th Nov.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Hall	15th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	11th October.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	8th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED GREEN TEA.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, in the P. and O. Company's godown on account of the under-writers—

RS R—92 chests of damaged Green Tea.

Ex S. S. Malwa landed from the cargo boat that sank in the harbour in the late squall.

All lots will be sold for cash.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th inst, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

2 cases plaster of Paris figures.
1 „ colored alspacca.
2 bales damaged dhooties.
2 „ „ grey shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th October 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALES of Tools and Plants, Machinery, New Doors, Timber, Chunam Kunkur, Sand, Road Metal Rails, Hay Presses, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Harbour Defences, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Defences Work Yard, Mazagon, on TUESDAY, the 15th October 1878, at 1-30 p. m., the undermentioned stores, viz. :—

Considerable quantities of chunam kunker, road metal, sand, iron rails with fish plates and bolts complete, crossings and points, &c., iron tanks, hay-presses in perfect order, pile-driving engines with monkey, derrick on saddle, back barge, pine and teak spars, cut timber, teak panneled, new doors with framed windows, trucks, wheels with axles, tip tubs, sheaves, davits, cast and scrap iron, old sleepers, rafters, posts, wire rope, shackles, chain slings of sizes, chain, bellows, rivetter's forges, stone carts, rivets, bolts with nuts, screws, spanners, scolkees, asphalte, bitumen, row boats, pumps of sorts, fire engine, steam winch, turn tables, blocks, parts of engine gearing, besides a large number of iron earth shoots and miscellaneous stores suitable for quarry work.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 9th, 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT MALABAR HILL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th October, at 6 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the choice and rare plants in tubs and pots comprising araucaria, palms, ferns, begonias foliage and flowering, stephanotis, ploveres, bougainvilles, crotons, antigonons, standard roses, eucharis, lillies, authuriums, alocasias, veitchi, domatallica, honey-suckles, acalypha, marginata, cipus, pepromias, marantas, &c., &c., the property of L. Fletcher, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain wares, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand piano by "Soundy and Co.," a collection of very valuable art pictures, an English-built dog cart with a bay horse and harness, &c., at Middle Colaba.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain wares, piano, art pictures, carriage, horse, harness, &c., the property of M. Lenussi, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant and the following days at 1p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by the Executrix of the Late Mr. A. B. Collet to sell by Public Auction at 29 Breach Candy Road, Girgaum, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Collet and Co., comprising large bellows, iron benchvices tire-bending and drilling machines, anvils and anavil blocks, carriage wrenches and breaks, lamp-sockets, screws, carriage lace, wheels, iron pumps and tires, iron locks and joints, iron bolts and nuts, shaft plates, angles, axles, cases of best American hickory spokes, plated and brass beading, ivory handles for carriage, spare glasses for broughams and lamps, corner glasses, files of various sizes, circular saws, machine for bending poles, chains, safety springs, pole, tips, copper and iron nails and tacks, curtain bolts, apron rings, tins of black lacquer, enamel Japan, carriage and paint brushes, tins of carriage copal varnish, bottles of assorted paints, lamp and candle holders, line-brushes, mathematical instruments, German silver compass, copying press, carpenter's tools and chests complete, teakwood and blackwood cup-boards and chairs, &c., a nearly new 4 seated open carriage. by Messrs. Collet and Co., a palanquin shigram by ditto, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th October 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
½ cwt. Case........	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12

OF THE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

SOUND and RICH, fit for a PRINCE'S TABLE.

Quarts, Rs. 10 ; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER,

WITHOUT disagreeable smell ; a perfectly innocuous (to the higher animals) Vegetable Powder. Utterly exterminates Insect Life. Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, entirely got rid of.

Tins with full directions Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BYCULLA CLUB.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that Messrs. COOK and STANLEY will PLAY at the Club THIS EVENING. Play to commence at 9 o'clock.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary.

9th October.

BILLIARDS.

Messrs. COOK AND STANLEY

Will not play this evening at Temple Bar, being engaged to play at the Byculla Club.

THURSDAY 10th, FRIDAY 11th, AND SATURDAY 12th.

MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST EXHIBITION GAMES, As Messrs. COOK and STANLEY leave for MADRAS on SUNDAY next.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Mill premises at Parel, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1878.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from Monday the 14th to Saturday 19th instant, both days inclusive.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Fort, No. 2, Church Lane, Bombay, 9th October 1878.

18 CARAT GOLD ALBERT CHAINS OF FULL SIZE, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in Hornby Row, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Jules Siegfried and Co. Rent Rs. 220. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, lately in the occupation of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in Dean Lane, lately in the occupation of Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER and Co. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

ARTISTS' COLOURS AND MATERIALS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, MANUFACTURED BY WINSOR & NEWTON, On sale by their appointed Agents.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.
Illustrated Catalogues free upon application.

W. J. ESSAI,
CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREETS BOMBAY.

W. J. ESSAI,
General Wine and Provision Stores.

W. J. ESSAI,
Miscellaneous Commissions Executed.

W. J. ESSAI,
American Cooked Ham, Beef and Tongue.

W. J. ESSAI,
Oilmanstores and Provisions of Every Description Supplied to Order.

W. J. ESSAI,
Sole Agent for Baker and Daniel's Sherries.

W. J. ESSAI,
Chocolate, Confectionery, Bon Bons, &c.

W. J. ESSAI,
The Celebrated Glen Dronach Scotch Whiskey.

W. J. ESSAI,
Cheroots, Cigars and Cigarettes.

W. J. ESSAI,
Fresh Tobacco cut Daily, per oz.

W. J. ESSAI,
Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware and Furniture supplied to Balls and Parties.

W. J. ESSAI,
Tasmania Jams, Rs. 5 per doz., or 7 as. per Tin.

W. J. ESSAI,
Beers, Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

W. J. ESSAI,
Terms Cash with order or reference for payment in Bombay.

GARDEN TOOLS.

LADIES' SETS comprising Spade, Rake, Hoe, Trowel and Fork.
Cash................Rs. 5-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf HONEY DEW TOBACCO; A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.
THE NATURAL SALT

Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 4 ounce bottle	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

		Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD	quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0
FRIEDRICHSHALLER	pints „	6 8	7 8
DITTO	quarts „	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS	„ „	13 8	15 0
PULLNA	pints „	9 0	10 0
VICHY	„ „	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

AN ENGLISH SERVANT, an elderly woman, desires a situation as LADY'S MAID. Can be very highly recommended. Address B., office of this paper.

TO S.—I hope and trust again. I would write if I felt sure that you wished it. Let me know in some way. I cannot forget.—Yours still, MONDAY.

NAGPUR MATTING FOR SALE. Apply to the MANAGER PURVIS' AGENCY.

A FIELD OFFICER'S STAFF CORPS Helmet, size 6¾ complete, with Full Dress Puggree NEVER WORN, FOR SALE. Apply to MANAGER PURVIS' AGENCY

FOR SALE, one of SOUNDY'S SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, in good condition. For particulars apply to "M.," care of ROGERS & Co., Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

HAMS, just imported, 14 Annas per lb., at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 22-8.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
OLOROSO,
PALE, SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

TO LADIES.

MRS. MEDLEY begs to return her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Bombay and Out-stations for their kind support accorded to her during the time she has been in business in Bombay; the encouragement she has received has induced her to increase her stock, so as to meet the requirements of her Lady customers, and she trusts by strict attention to all orders entrusted to her to still merit the patronage already extended to her.

Mrs. Medley takes this opportunity of informing her customers that she has just unpacked a consignment of new goods from Paris and London, consisting of

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, French Boots, Ladies' Leather Belts. Ball Dresses, Mitts, Dress Holders, Fan Girdles, etc., etc.

Mrs. M. respectfully invites her Lady customers to inspect her New Stock of French Cambric Prints warranted fast colors.

The whole of the new goods are now on view, and marked at very low prices.

N. B.—Ladies' Straw Hats and Bonnets cleaned, dyed, and altered equal to new, by

MRS. MEDLEY,
LADIES' OUT-FITTER,
34, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE

S. *ROSE & Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of*

THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

Sole Agents in Bombay, S. Rose & Co. Agents in Calcutta Harold & Co.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch, Finish, and Durability.

These Instruments have been sold in Calcutta and Bombay for many years and have always given satisfaction to the purchasers.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO S. ROSE AND CO.

"MOFUSSIL" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

This Instrument has been constructed by S. Rose & Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap and Serviceable Pianoforte containing strength, lightness, and portability. Its recommendations are :—

EXTERIOR.—Plain and without any loose Ornamentations, the Case is of solid Mahogany, thus rendering it very safe in travelling.

SIZE AND WEIGHT.—Length, 6 feet 2 inches; Width, 2 feet 7 inches; Depth, 1 foot 1 inch; and when packed in a Zinc and Wood Case, weighs about 3 cwts. or about 4 Railway maunds.

COMPASS AND TOUCH.—The Compass is Seven Octaves, from A to A; the Touch is light and rapid in repetition.

INTERIOR.—The Strings are divided into two sets as in the "Sympathetic," and the tension or pull of the strings is resisted by two tension bars, one running nearly the length of the Piano from the metal plate, and the other extending from the metal plate to about half the length of the instrument. The action and all the interior work will be found of the best quality.

The tone is almost equal to the largest Pianoforte of the same description, and certainly in fulness and richness surpasses that of any Cottage Piano.

This Piano has not the power, brilliancy, and expensive finish of the "Sympathetic;" its portability, strength, and cheapness have been studied, and we have produced a good instrument, which, we believe, will be found to be the best and cheapest of the kind in the Indian market, and prove satisfactory to all purchasers.

Price, Rs. 650 Cash; Packing Case, Zinc lined, Rs. 25 Extra.

"La Pianetta Favorita."

The cheapest Cottage Piano constructed for India. Compass 7 Octaves, Solid Wood, no veneer, Trichord Treble metal pin plate. Price Nett Cash Rs. 375.

New and Second-hand Pianofortes.

Grand Square Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, or by Collard and Collard........From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550
Semi-Grand Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, Collard and Collard, or by Stodart........ „ 300 to „ 450
Full Grand Pianofortes, by Collard & Collard, Broadwood and Sons, or by Stodart........ Rs. 450 to Rs. 1,200

Pianofortes sold on the New System of Hire. Terms on application.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. Rose & Co.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

American Organs by Mason and Hamlin.

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell; Self-adjusting Reed Valves; Improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case........Cash, Rs. 550

UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length, 4 ft. 3 in.; Height, 3 ft. 7 in; Depth, 2 ft.—Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators, with Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stop. Nine Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Sub-Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Forte I, Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators........Price, Rs. 750

American Organs.

Length, 2 ft. 10 in.; Depth, 1 ft. 9 in.; Height, 2 ft. 7 in. Two sets of Reeds, Three Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte, and Knee Swell........Price Rs. 300
BLACK WALNUT—Length, 3 ft. 9 in.; Depth, 1 ft. 11 in.; Height, 3 ft. 2½ in. New STYLES (Extra Cases, &c.) Two sets of Reeds, Seven Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Forte I., Forte II........Price Rs. 450
Two and one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I., Forte II........Price Rs. 600

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.—Pianofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

The above Hotel is now opened.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

Matheran, 5th October 1878.

NOTICES.

SOCIAL SCRAPS AND SATIRES, BY CHILI CHUTNEE.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE, MEADOW STREET.
Price Re. 1-12.

DANCING LESSONS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned being now in Bombay for a short time, on his way to Calcutta, will be happy to give LESSONS in DANCING at the residences of Pupils. As he has to fulfil engagements in Calcutta, prompt application should be made by intending Pupils. Terms moderate. Also Lessons on the Guitar. Address S. GREENBLATT, Byculla Terrace, Byculla.

L. RACHWALDY,
Professor of Dancing.

Bombay, October 1, 1878.

SECOND EDITION, NOW READY.

WEST AND BUHLER'S DIGEST OF THE HINDU LAW OF INHERITANCE AND PARTITION, from the Replies of the Sastris of the Civil Courts; with INTRODUCTIONS, NOTES, AND APPENDIX. Abridged by the omission of the Sanskrit Quotations, but enlarged by the addition of Notes of all the Principal Cases relating to Inheritance and Partition disposed of by the Courts in India and the Privy Council. Price Rs. 12; Half-Bound Rs. 13-4; Postage 9 Annas.

Orders, accompanied by Remittances, may be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT, BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

For Sale,

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

THIS EDITION of the Municipal Act No. 3 of 1872, as amended by Act 4 of 1878, is issued by the "Indian Printing Press, Girgaum," in a neat and handy form, with large type and elegantly bound. It contains a very copious index, comprising the headings of all the sections, their numbers and pages, thus rendering reference very easy.

PRICE RS. 2.

Copies can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, or at the "Indian Printing Press," No. 164, Girgaum.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after October 15th, the Down Mail will leave Colaba at 9 p.m., Madras time, Surat 5-10 a.m., Broach 7, Baroda 8-54, and arrive at Ahmedabad at 11-40 a.m.

The Up Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 3 5 p.m., Baroda 6, Broach 7-45, Surat 9-55, and arrive at Colaba at 6-10 a.m.

The Down Mixed will leave Colaba at 6-30 a.m., and arrive at Surat at 7 p.m.; Surat at 8-40 a.m., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 7-35 p.m.; Ahmedabad at 12-5 noon, and arrive at Wudhwan at 6-30 p.m.

The Up Mixed will leave Wudhwan at 8-15 a.m., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 2-35 p.m.; Ahmedabad 7-15 a.m., and arrive at Surat at 6-5 p.m.; Surat 6-20 a.m., and arrive at Colaba at 6-50 p.m.

For further particulars please to see the Time Tables which will be exhibited at all Stations in the course of a few days.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd October 1878.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સીંધ એનડ પંજાબ કોટન પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th October 1878, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz. :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st August 1878, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd. To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring from office, but who is eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the year 1878-79, and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

મા૦ મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦

i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th September 1878.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th instant to the 9th October 1878, both days inclusive.

FOR SALE,
At wholesale prices,
PRINTING PAPER GLAZED AND UNGLAZED.

Single and Double Demy. } Various Weights.
„ „ Royal.
Double Super Royal.

Machine and Handmade Foolscap,
Account Book Papers,
Blottings, assorted colors,

And other articles of Stationery too numerous to be described. For samples and particulars as to prices apply to

BHICOO SAZBA & Co.

Bombay, 23, Apollo Street.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,
BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

IN connection with our large Foundry, capable of turning out all kinds of Castings up to 20 Tons Weight, we have Fitting, Smithy and Boiler-makers' Shops each under skilled European supervision, and fitted with every class of Machinery, requisite for high class work and quick despatch.

Estimates and Plans submitted for all kinds of Forgings, (under steam hammer), Ornamental and General Castings, Girders, Roofs, Shafting, and Pulleys, Cranes, Mortar-Mills, Road Rollers, Water and Conservancy Carts, Sluices, &c.

Engines and Machinery of all kinds imported through our London Agents on Commission or Estimate. Every information given on application.

Sole makers of "Crawford's" Rural Privies, erected by the late Municipal Commissioner of Bombay in several towns and villages, highly approved by the Sanitary authorities. Plans and Prices on application.

Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

TENTS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY
ARE NOW REGISTERING ORDERS FOR THEIR
SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE
FOR THE
ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

Extract :—"For excellence of material, style of finish, durability, lightness, and waterproof qualities, the Tents I have received from the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, both for Hills and Plains, far excel any I have ever met with in India."

FOR PRICE LISTS, TESTIMONIALS, AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

MR. ADUMJEE PEERBHOY, Government Contractor and Tent Merchant, begs most respectfully to notify for the information of his Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil that he has at considerable expense made several special alterations and additions to his tents to suit their convenience and comfort. These gentlemen who last year patronised him were, he is glad to say, thoroughly satisfied, and have certified that his tents were far superior in every respect to others, and that the charges were moderate.

Mr. A. P. is also able to prepare ready for delivery within a week's time a Tent of any description for gentlemen who may be desirous of having one of their own on short notice.

The following table will show the different sorts of Tents and their dimensions :—

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent with Rooms	32'	×	22'
„ „ „	31'	—	21'
Field Officers	29'	—	17'
Captains	24'	—	14'
Rowtee	24'	—	14'
Horse Stable			
Double Pole	20'	—	16'

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subalterns	18'	—	14'
Do.	14'	—	14'
Hill	12'	—	12'
Staff Officers	12'	—	12'
Bechoba	12'	—	12'
Do.	10'	—	10'
Horse Stable			
Necessary	5'	—	5'
Do.	4'	—	4'

For further particulars please apply to him at his manufactory in Old Emambara, Bhendy Bazar Road, Bombay.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins........	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins........	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that WILLIAM MORISON MACAULAY has THIS DAY commenced business in Bombay as a MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT; the name of the Firm to be

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.

Bombay, 8th October 1878.

THE BOMBAY AGENCY of the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will be conducted from THIS DATE by the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th October 1878.

ALL CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late CONDUCTOR GEORGE FERGUSON, Ordnance Department, to be preferred to the Undersigned, within a fortnight from the date of this advertisement, after which none will be admitted.

JAS. AFFLECK, Major,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Ahmedabad, 5th October 1878.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. Dockyard on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, and the day following, a quantity of OLD UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Canvas, Sails, Rope (Coir and Europe), Booms, Boat, Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, Copper, Lead, Boilers Iron, Wooden Cases, Casks, Tins, Coal Dust, &c., &c. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. B. HEWETT,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper' Office, Bombay, 1st October 1878.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	As.
Couche's Permanent Way and Rolling Stock of Railways. *Vols. 2 with Atlas and Plates*	66	4
Heath's Fern Paradise	7	12
Dr. Austin's Guests	1	8
Master of Riverswood	1	8
Tales from Blackwood, Vol. 5	0	10
Bell on Cavalry Reconnaissance	1	8
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, *Sept.*	2	4
Golden Text Book	3	0
Cavendish on Lawn Tennis and Badminton	0	10
John-a-Dreams, *cheap edition*	2	4
Longfellow's Early Poems	2	0
Matheson's Aid Book to Engineering Enterprise Abroad	7	12
Rapier's Remunerative Railways for New Countries	9	8
Spretson on Casting and Founding	11	4
Verne's Survivors of the Chancellor	1	4
Notes on Cavalry Tactics and Organisation	7	8
Field's Chromatography, by Salter	13	4
Cassell's Book of Birds, 2 vols	18	12
Mill on the Floss, Cabinet edition, vol. 2	3	4
La Marquise de Sardes par Daudet	2	0
Durand et Cie—Scenes de la Vie Parisienne, 2 vols	5	0
Leonne per LeComte Wodzinski	2	0
La Petite Saeur par Daudet	2	0
Le Journal d'une Femme. Feuillet	2	4
Molle de Malavieille	2	4
Noemi par Tony Revillon	2	0
Andrea la Charmeuse. 2 vols	4	0
La Pomme d'Eve. Perier	2	0
Field's Law of Evidence in India. New edn	18	0
Life of Sir Garnet Wolseley. 2 vols	13	4
"Jet," by Annie Edwards	6	0
Natural History, Sport and Travel, by E Lockwood, C.S	5	12
Reynold's Locomotive Engine Driving	3	0
Bernard and Huette's Text Book of Operative Surgery, 88 coloured plates	35	0
Stimson's Manuel of Operative Surgery	6	12
Black's Guide to South of France, Italy and Spain	4	12
Hayes' Horse Training and Management	5	0
Routledge's Every Boy's Annual, 1879	3	12
Letts's Diaries, 1879, all sizes		
Caledonia, Described by Scott, Burns and Ramsay, and illustrated by Macwherter	13	4
Molesworth's History of England, 1830-74, new edn.,	4	12
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare	1	8
Russell's Wreck of the Grosvenor	3	12
British and Colonial Library of Original Tales. Vol. 1	1	0
Mistress of Langdale Hall	1	4
All for Greed	1	4
The Three Red Men	1	4
Maude Luton	1	4
Latham on Sanitary Engineering—Sewerage	18	12
Weber's History of Indian Literature	11	4
Fox on Sanitary Examination of Water, Air and Food	71	2
Playfair's Midwifery, 2 Vols	17	8
Queries at a Mess Table—What Shall I Eat? What Shall I Drink? &c., by Dr. J. Duke	2	4
English Men of Letters.—Gibbon	1	12
The India List, Civil and Military	6	12
The Army, Navy, and Indian Medical Services, what they are and what they are not	1	4
Comic Guide to Paris	0	10
Lucretius, by W. H. Mallock	1	12
Lessing's Laokoon	3	0
Beasley's General Druggists' Receipt Book	4	4
CherryRipe, by author of Comin' thro' the Rye	3	10
Andrew's India and her Neighbours	9	8
Baedeker's Guide to Lower Egypt	9	8
Slack's Catechism of the Company Drill	0	10
Slack's Manual of Skirmishing	0	12
Haskoll's Engineering Field Work, new Edition	15	12
The Punjab and N. W. Frontier, by an old Punjabee	3	4
Swinburne's Poems and Ballads, 2nd Series	5	12
Colonel J. T. Smith on Silver and Exchange	3	0
The People of Turkey: Twenty years among Bulgarians, Greeks, Albanians, Turks and Armenians	13	4
Bouwick's Egyptian Belief and Modern Thought	6	12
Mayers' Simple Experiments in Phenomena of Light	1	12
Archer's Punjab Campaign, 1848 9	5	0

BRITISH MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

	Rs.	As.
Pottery, Glass, Furniture	2	4
Paper, Printing, Engraving, Photography	2	4
Preserved Provisions, Bread, Brewing Distilling	2	4
Mining Metals, Chemicals, &c.	2	4
Hosiery, Lace, Carpet, Dyeing	2	4
Ship-building, Telegraphy, Railway	2	4
Coal, Collieries, Explosives	2	4
Wool, Flax, Linen, Cotton, Silk	2	4
Tobacco, Hides, Rubber, Fibres	2	4
Birmingham Trades	2	4
Textiles, Clothing, &c.	2	4
Iron, Steel, Copper, Brass, Tin, &c.	2	4
Jewellery, Cutlery, &c	2	4
Acids, Alkalies, Oil, Candles, &c.	2	4

THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 305 of 1874.

JAITHA BHIMA and GOOLBA ANUNDA, Hindoo merchants, residing at Marwad, GOOLBA JUGGA, DOONGRA DEWA and AKHA PRAGA, respectively, Hindoo merchants, residing near Dady Sett's Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, and trading together in co-partnership under the name and style of BHUGWAN BHIMA........ Plaintiffs.

vs.

CHINTOBA PURSHOTUM, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Withulwady, outside the Fort of Bombay........ Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the First day of May 1876, it was ordered, amongst other things, that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees six thousand six hundred and thirty four for debt and interest and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said decree until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale dated the 29th day of June 1878, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, Chintoba Purshotum, in the lands and premises in the said warrant of sale mentioned, that is to say (*interalia*) :—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bangree Moolla, or Abdool Rahiman street, outside the Fort, on the east side of the said road and in the sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows :—on the east by a passage, on the west by a public road called Bangree Moolla, on the south by a public road called Bhajee Street, and on the north by a chawl belonging to Jooma Musjid.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED THAT ON WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of October 1878, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale dated the 29th day of June 1878, put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant, Chintoba Purshotum, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Defendant, Chintoba Purshotum, to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Chintoba Purshotum have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above-mentioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 5th day of September 1878.

H. MAXWELL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, AND CONROY,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8TH, 1878.

AT a meeting of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.'s creditors held this afternoon, the arrangements respecting the committee to wind up their affairs was confirmed, the only alteration being that another native name was added to the list of members of the committee.

Yesterday's London telegrams report a better feeling in the Stock Markets, as further failures are no longer apprehended, and business here has in consequence almost drifted into its previous state of decorous inactivity, from which we see little prospect of much relief until increased arrivals of Cotton and Seed come to hand at the end of the year.

Consols remain unchanged at 94⅝, and French Rentes at 113¼. Exchange on India is unchanged at 1s. 7⅜d. Enfaced Rupee Paper is still quoted at Rs. 77½ for Fours and Rs. 81 for Fours-and-a-half.

A payment of about £175,000 into the Bank of England is reported. The market rate of discount is given at 4⅞ per cent., which is ⅛ per cent. above the last quotation.

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were unaltered in every respect, and those for Linseed and Rapeseed were both dull at previous quotations for Bombay descriptions, viz., 52 per qr. for the former, and 48 per qr. for the latter ex-warehouse terms. Wheat is a little steadier.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was again dull, and closed in favor of buyers at a decline of 1-16d. per lb. all round on Surat descriptions. Mid. Orleans is, however, still quoted at 6 9-16 per lb. The American receipts of Cotton at the ports continue heavy, the total since the first of September being now 425,000 bales. We do not see what there is to maintain the price of Cotton even at its present level, and any advance appears to be an impossibility. If any improvement takes place in the Manchester Market for Piece Goods it is possible that the decline in Cotton may be less severe, but trade throughout the North of England is at present in such a deplorable condition that we cannot look for much support from that quarter.

The American telegrams of yesterday report a further decline of ⅛ cent. per lb. in Mid. Uplands on the spot. Futures are unchanged at 10⅝ cents. per lb. for January delivery. The receipts to date are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Three days' Receipts	49,000	27,000	51,000
Total since 1st Sept.	425,000	179,000	396,000

Reuter quotes Bar Silver at 51⅞d per oz., but private telegrams quote it at 51d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has shewn a slightly weaker tendency, but rates are nominally unchanged. Transactions have again been most limited, and until the Calcutta Market re-opens on Saturday we do not expect to see any great fluctuations, as both buyers and sellers continue to operate with extreme caution. It is generally expected that Council Drafts on Wednesday will be allowed below last week's rates, in which case we may look for a corresponding decline in Sterling Exchange. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 21-32d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 3-16d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „	1s. 8 3-16d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	1s. 8¼d.	„

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business, and rates are nominally at 100 to 100 1-16 on demand, and 99¼ at 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet with a weaker feeling in the Market. There are sellers of Fours and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 95¼, and New Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 100¼.

THE SHARE MARKET to-day has been dull without much change in rates in Spinning and Weaving Companies; Dhurumseys shew a further decline of Rs. 10, being now quoted at Rs. 775, Flemings Rs. 5, Nurseys Rs. 5, and Orientals Rs. 10 per share. Colabas have advanced Rs. 5, and other quotations are unchanged. In Land Companies Colabas have declined to Rs. 885.

In COTTON not a single transaction has been reported for several days, but dealers continue firm at our quotations, viz:—

Good Fair Oomra	Rs. 205	per Candy.
Fully Fair „	200	„
Fair	195	„
Good Fair Dhollera	206	„
F. G. F. S. Dharwar	210	„
G. F. Compta	195	„
New Oomra (Jan.-Feb. delivery)	200	„

LINSEED is steady at Rs. 7-1 per cwt., but there are few buyers, and it seems improbable that the price will be long maintained.

RAPESEED is unchanged. Supplies continue insignificant.

WHEAT remains quite unaltered at nominal rates so far as export qualities are concerned.

In FREIGHTS there is no change to notice; the one Canal steamer on the Liverpool berth is still engaging small parcels at 10s. to 12s. 6d. per ton. By sail there is still nothing doing.

PIECE GOODS are nominally steadier, but there is no material increase in the off-take.

COALS are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	145
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	700
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do	675
National Bank of India	37,32[illegible]	£25	£12-10	6 do	110

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	800
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	285
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,160
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.s	1,750
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	90
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,250
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	975
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	185
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.s*	40
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	720
Cooria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	960
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	30 p. s.	645xd.
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	775
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	350	..	340
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	415
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	1,110
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	35 p.s	970
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	880
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	950
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	805
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	700
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,230
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	355
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,270
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,190
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	250
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	875
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	500
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	450
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	315
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	720
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,050
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	895
Soonderdas Spinning	680	1,000	all	75 p.s.	730
Do do. ¼ Share	600	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	960
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.s.	700

* Per Share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½p.s	1,900
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	3,000	250p. s.	3,000 xd.
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p.s.	710
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	245
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	17
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,060
Trescher and Co.	1,200	500	all	62½ p. s.	640
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	28

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Railways.	Total from 1st January: To 18th Aug. 1877.	Total from 1st January: To 17th Aug. 1-78.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GUARANTEED.				
East Indian, Main	25063543	22692747	...	3340796
East Indian, Jabulpur	2972937	2115940	...	856997
Eastern Bengal	2383069	2480535	97466	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	2756686	2962335	206649	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	6121077	5300182	...	820895
Madras	6498231	4247279	...	2250953
South Indian	2022254	2031502	9248	...
Great Indian Peninsula	22107844	18699604	...	3408240
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	5248646	4517527	...	731119
Total	76073288	64977651	...	11095637
STATE.				
Calcutta and South-Eastern	71693	83136	11443	...
Nalhati	58346	61172	2826	...
Rajputana	1751791	1910752	158961	...
Holkar	247008	472994	225986	...
Khamgaon	43940	a 47356	3416	...
Amraoti	57995	70476	12481	...
Wardha Valley	44043	86217	42174	...
Nizam's	491179	495750	4571	...
Tirhut	169731	276185	106454	...
Punjab, Northern	445849	532435	86586	...
Neemuch	41952	102459	60507	...
Northern Bengal	...	475042	475042	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	b 119097	647034	527937	...
Sindia	...	c 59736	59736	...
Indus Valley	...	e 21061	21061	...
Dhond and Munmar	...	f 64085	64085	...
Total	3542624	5405890	1863266	...
Grand Total	79615912	70383541	...	9232371
Gross Estimated Expenses	35731621	34438667	...	...
Net Receipts	43884291	35944874	...	7939417

a—Total receipts from 1st January to 16th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
b—Total receipts from 2nd May to 18th August 1877.
c—Total receipts from 10th January to 17th August 1878.
d—Return not received.
e—Total receipts from 1st to 27th July 1878.
f—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(Nicholls and Co's Financial Circular for September.)

THE position of the market at the close of September is much the same as it was a month ago. Trade generally remains in the same depressed state, money is equally abundant, the Bank's rate still stands at 4 per cent., about 1¼ per cent. above that which prevails elsewhere. Exchange on London, notwithstanding the steady fall in the quotations for Bar Silver in London, has slightly strengthened. Government paper is weaker, and a steady, cautious business has been conducted in the Share market at well sustained prices. At the commencement of the month the Secretary of State's Bills, were offered in London for £300,000, and realised 1-7.7/8, something less than had been obtained in the previous week. On the following week £350,000 was placed at 1-7-11/16; later on, for a like amount 1-7¾ was the average accepted tender, and the last sale fetched 1-7-15-16. There has been an improvement in the exports of Jute, Tea, and more activity in the Piece-goods trade, but at no advance in prices; and the opinion, though not over-sanguine, appears to prevail that business will assume larger proportions after the holidays.

On the 21st the result of the Notification relating to the transfer of the 5½ per cent Loan was published in the *Gazette*; it fully bears out the anticipations formed last month. Out of ten crores of the old 1859 Five-and-a-half per cent. Paper, Rs. 6,96,38,000 have been offered for conversion into the 4½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1879, while only Rs. 1,72,000 were submitted for transfer to the "seven shilling portion" of that Loan. The spirit of dissatisfaction with which the latter form of transfer was viewed both here and in England does not speak well for the wisdom and astuteness of the propounder of the complicated and disadvantageous alternative offered to holders, and, recognizing the difficulty, Government took care to let the public know that it was not bound absolutely to pay off the 5½ per cent. Loan at maturity, and that unless favourable terms were offered for the residue, the option would be availed of to postpone the operation "until the condition of the market enabled it to command better terms." Notwithstanding this benevolent warning to timid and hesitating holders of the cherished 5½ per cent. Paper, who would gladly welcome the prolongation of their holding for a period at that rate of interest, and chance the contingency following a possibly improved market, there will probably be 3 crores of residue to be publicly tendered for on the 17th October. The time for surrendering notes of the 5½ per cent. Loan was extended from the 16th September to the 7th October for the convenience of the public, but it is hardly likely this extension of time will materially affect the result approximately arrived at. As to the rate of tender likely to be accepted by Government in face of the *quasi*-official warning as to its independent action, the present state of political and financial affairs do not favour the opinion of an early improved "condition of the market," and since the announcement of the new Transfer Loan, Government Paper of every description has been steadily falling. On the 12th August 4½ per cents. of 1878 were Rs. 102. 12-0, and the present quotation is Rs. 100-8. Four per cents. were Rs. 97-2 on the 10th ultimo and are now Rs. 95-6. The intervention of the *Poojah* vacation prevents the possibility of any accurate forecast as to the rate at which tenders may be safely made for the 3 crores residue, but it seems clear that in the present political juncture, Government will not lightly disregard a reasonable rate of tender. If 3 crores of capital can be had at 4½ per cent. interest, it is not likely that 5½ per cent. will, by preference, be maintained. The latter rate is the equivalent of 1 per cent. per annum on Rs 18-2-11 of capital, hence the equivalent of capital at the lesser rate of interest would be Rs. 82-13-1. Unless, therefore, Government secures for the said 3 crores of residue something considerably above Rs. 83, tendered by the public, it would be wise to wait for a "better market." The saving of interest on the 7 crores already offered for transfer will be 7 lakhs per annum, and the acceptance of say 3 per cent. below *par* will entail a loss on the principal of 9 lacs, so that the expenditure of the year 1879-80 is not likely to be lessened by this transfer, whatever may be the saving in future years.

The threatened trouble on the Frontier augurs most unfavourably for trade. No sooner has "peace with honor" been declared in Europe, than we are threatened with a campaign in Afghanistan in order to maintain that "honor" inviolable at our very doors. Upon the issue more depends than can at present be calculated upon, and until that issue is certainly known, a revival of commerce and industry, and the consequent increase in the circulation of long pent-up capital, cannot be reckoned upon; at the present moment, with all the uncertainties surrounding the situation, capitalists will observe a prudent policy of inaction in order that, come what may, the effects anticipated, whether good or bad, will be subject to appreciable mitigation by having been foreseen and provided against.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE ship GEORGE H. OULTON, 1,132 tons, Captain J. Hamilton, will sail to-day for Callao, in ballast.

THE s. s. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 168 deck passengers.

THE S. S. COLUMBIAN, 1,404 tons, Captain G. J. W. Baldwin, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodeeda, with a general cargo, and 1,013 deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
8	Hope	Cromar	Chittagong.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.
	Columbian (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah and Hoodeeda.

The ship George H Oulton, Hamilton, to Callao, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
6 Chanda (s) .... Calcutta.
Rajpootana (s) .... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
6 Deccan (s) .... Southampton.

PASSENGERS.

Per P and O S Deccan—From Madras to Southampton—Mr and Mrs Jackson and infant, Mr Foord, Mr Kalkhoven, G Clough, T Latham, Mr Garland, and Lance Corporal Wilkinson. To Brindisi or Venice—Mr Lawson, Mrs Lawson, and Miss Lawson. To King Geo Sound—Col and Mrs Scott. To Adelaide—Charles Faby and Charles Stewart.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—15 cases gingerwine, 16 cases rum, 2 cases gin, and 8 cases whiskey, Byramjee Shapoorjee Doctor; 25 cases portwine, Edulje Bazonjee.
Rydall Hall, s—1,0,0 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

FROM LONDON.

Craigforth s—50 cases brandy, Benn, Ashley and Co.
Italia s—2 casks portwine, Ardaseer Edulje.
Fleur de Lis—10 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adom; 7 packages glassware, and 5 packages earthenware, Jooma Mitha.
Wanlock—25 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adom.
Lord Eslington s—10 cases geneva, Edulje Bazonjee.
British Statesman s—10 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Venetia s—20 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Fannie Tucker—500 cwts coir ropes, Mooljee Anundjee; 187½ cwts myrabollams and 16 cwts nuxvomica, Kessowjee Ruttonsee; 12 bales hides, Dawood Hajee Sullaman; 250 cwts myrabollams, Canjee Jaitha.
Columbia s—600 cwts bones, Abramovitz and Co.
Rydall Hall s—274 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Goculdass; 300 cwts myrabollams, Shamjee Veerjee; 316 bags rice Odhowjee Nuthoo; 85 bales cotton, Soonderjee Kessowjee; 108 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass; 288½ cwts coosumba, Sallaymahamed Goolamhoosein; 28 bales wool, Adam Dawood; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—29 cases sharkfins and 3 cases fishmaws, Metha Manjee; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
BOMBAY, 7th October 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·834
Temperature of the Air	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·2
Dew Point	77·7
Relative humidity of Air	·833
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 8).	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·0
General Direction of Wind	ESE, SSE, ESE, SW, WSW, SSW, S, SE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	239
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the month	0·69
„ „ year	105·82

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 5.

James, Lieut, 3rd Lt Cavalry, on leave, from Neemuch.

OCTOBER 7.

Thatcher, Col, 20th Bombay N I, on leave, from Baroda.
Baker, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 8.

James, Lieut, 3rd Lt Cavalry, from leave, to Neemuch.
Boyd, Col, Staff Corps, on duty, to Assirghur.
Fuller, Lieut, Comst Dept, on duty, to Nusserabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, October 5.)

Mr Corkery, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted further leave for three months without allowances.

Mr Ewing, Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, temporarily, is confirmed in that grade with effect.

Captain Gunthorpe, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for fifteen days.

Lieut Cameron, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Rawal Pindi Fort Division.

Colonel Dawson, Officiating Superintending Engineer, Oudh Command, Military Works, is transferred to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

Mr Durrand, Sub-Engineer, is transferred from the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, Open Line, to the Western Rajputana State Railway.

Mr Jenkinson, Assistant Engineer, Western Rajputana Railway, temporarily employed on Famine Relief Works in Madras, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, on the 13th Sept.

Lieut Finnis, R E, Assistant Engineer, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Indus Valley to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

The Eastern Extension Survey Division of the Indus Valley State Railway, was closed, with the approval of Government, on the 9th July.

Mr Wood, Store-keeper, (with temporary appointment of Stock Verifier for State Railways), is granted three months' leave on medical certificate.

Mr R Sivewright, Assistant Engineer, has been transferred from the Ghotki to the Indus Division.

Mr J Tait, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Mooltan to the Kotri Division.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Oct. 3.)

Surgeon Tuohy, in medical charge of the 12th N I, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Jullundur, in addition to his other duties.

Captain Hutchinson, Officiating Judicial Assistant, Jhelum, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum, vice Mr R Clarke, until further orders.

Mr Clarke, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant, Jhelum, until further orders.

Surgeon Keefer, 20th Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Peshawar, in addition to his other duties, vice Surgeon-Major S C Courtney.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .... 11th Oct., 1h. 45·7 m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 9	English Mail expected.	5 54	5 41	10 14 m / 10 42 a	4 6 m / 4 30 a
Th. 10	......	5 54	5 40	10 43 m / 11 13 a	4 43 m / 4 55 a
Fri. 11	......	5 54	5 39	11 9 m / 11 43 a	5 14 m / 5 22 a
Sat. 12	......	5 55	5 39	11 35 m / ..	5 43 m / 5 47 a
Sun. 13	17th Sunday after Trinity	5 55	5 38	0 10 m / 11 59 m	6 10 m / 6 15 a
Mon. 14	......	5 55	5 37	0 45 m / 0 27 a	6 44 m / 6 45 a
Tues. 15	......	5 56	5 36	1 20 m / 0 53 a	7 15 m / 7 15 a

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family: Standards 1—8 in the Boys School, 1—5 in the Girls School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

NOTICE.

ALL LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS intended for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which would reach Government House, Guneshkhind, on or before THURSDAY NIGHT, the 10th instant, should be sent to that address. Those which would reach SATARA not later than SUNDAY, the 13th instant, should be sent to the care of the Collector at that station; and thereafter all communications should be sent to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWAR, till further orders.

G. H. R. HART,
Acting Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Government House, Guneshkhind, 7th October 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BARRETT—September 26th, at Ferozepore, the wife of R. Barrett, Esq., The Royal Irish, of a daughter.
GALE—October 4th, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut. Walter A. Gale, Royal Engineers, of a son.
HENDERSON—October 2nd, at Simla, the wife of Major P. D. Henderson, Officiating General Superintendent Thuggee and Dacoitee Department, of a son.

DEATHS.

TYLER—October 1st, at Agra, the wife of Dr. J. W. Tyler, Superintendent Central Prison, of a son.
FRYER—September 30th, at Choti, in the Dera Ghazi Khan District, Herbert Neville, son of F. W. Fryer, C. S., age 9d months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1878.

WE are authorized to state that there has been up to this time no collision between British troops and troops of the Amir of Kabul anywhere on the Frontier, and that no immediate attack on Ali Musjid is contemplated. This official confirmation of the independent opinion we ventured to express yesterday will, we hope, tend to disabuse the public mind of the false impressions created by the manufacturers of sensational telegrams at Simla and other up-country stations. The *Pioneer* is the newspaper chiefly responsible for the invention and circulation of rumours which have their origin in the imagination of coffee-house politicians who are annoyed at finding that the Government will not take them into its confidence, and who consequently set their wits to work to put the most alarming construction on every movement of troops which they do not understand. These gentlemen, having amused us during the last few days with circumstantial stories of how Ali Musjid was taken,—though all the time they represented the Amir's men as remaining close to Jamrud, between Ali Musjid and Peshawur,—now have the assurance to inform us that the British force told off to attack the Afghan position has returned into Peshawur because it found itself too weak for the task! What a confession of imbecility this would be, if it were true that the Afghans have at the outset of the campaign taken the aggressive in superior force, and compelled the English army of conquest to beat a retreat. Why, the Government that had allowed itself, after all its bragging, to be thus humiliated could not hope to keep the Indian Empire of England together for six months, but would be speedily and deservedly kicked out of the country. Luckily, there is no truth whatever in such reports. Beyond making extensive military preparations the Government of India has done nothing yet; and we are assured that the moment action is resolved upon the decision of the Government will be communicated by telegraph to the leading Indian newspapers. We therefore give our readers fair notice, that, although we are bound to follow a bad example, and to waste money on telegrams which in our own poor judgment are merely so much rubbish, we have no faith ourselves in any reports announcing an outbreak of hostilities as imminent unless these are conveyed in official telegrams.

IN the Parliamentary Blue Book on the Indian army published last year, great stress is laid by all the authorities who have recorded their opinions therein upon the senility of the commanding officers of the native regiments. Bengal is reported as bad in this respect, Bombay worse, and Madras worst of all; but though the Marquis of Salisbury, the Government of India, and everyone responsible to the public for the efficiency of the army fully acknowledge the fact, there has been nothing done, there is no news of anything doing, of a tendency to give native corps better commanding officers than can be thought of in connection with five and thirty or forty years' service in India and the army grade of colonel, or at best brevet colonel. A native regiment is a costly necessity of the situation here. Fifteen thousand pounds a year would not probably cover its expenses to the State, and it is important that it should be maintained at a standard worth the money expended on it; but it is difficult, impossible, we should say, to believe, that a native regiment can be what it ought to be when the commanding officer is a man long past the prime of life, and only one to make a convenience of the service to stick to it to the last. If the reader will look at the Madras Army List—the army which is reported as the worst for stagnation of promotion—he will find plenty of food for reflection on this point. The junior regimental officiating commandant—the youth on *probation*, so to say—is of no less than thirty-two years' military service, his commission dating as far back as 1846; and if we suppose that he entered the army at twenty years of age, this gives his age, as a *probationer* for command, at fifty-two years! Now, this is a preposterous age for regimental command, considering that, at fifty-five years, a civilian is deemed superannuated; nevertheless, there are officers commanding regiments in the native army, who top the limit for civilians, and what is worse, their immediate subordinates, the wing commanders, are nearly as old and nearly of as high a grade in the service as themselves. The question of age, or rather of the limit of age for military service, is often discussed, and no doubt instances can be adduced of men of 55 years, or even sixty, who are hale able men, both physically and mentally; but exceptions only prove a rule, and the rule is that after thirty years' service, or fifty of age, an officer is seldom fit to command a regiment, and is quite out of place in the office of wing commander. Many officers are monstrously obese at that age, others are beset with physical infirmities, more of them are full of crotchets of the country amounting almost to insanity; numbers cannot ride, and not a few are both physically and mentally unfit for military responsibilities of any kind. To place any one of this category in command of a regiment on claims of mere seniority, is briefly to render a regiment costing the country more than £15,000 a year ineffective; nevertheless, the thing is done every day without question, because the Secretary of State will not be at the trouble or expense of pensioning the old veterans of the Indian army. The broad rule for that service undoubtedly is, that no officer superior to the grade of lieutenant-colonel should command a native regiment, and then only for five years, when he ought to be compelled to retire. That no wing commander should be above the grade of major, the duties of that office being essentially those which belong to that rank. The present system of giving regiments to colonels or brevet colonels, and wing commanderships to lieutenant colonels, strikes at the efficiency of the whole native army, and, though condemned by the highest military authorities in India, is a remarkable example of what precedent and tradition can do in this country, or rather at the India Office. It is, in fact, nothing more than an expedient for the shunting of the claims of veterans to liberal pension. Its meaning is, that the Secretary of State does not like to pay an old officer the pension justice entitles him to, and let him go. The plea is economy, and the economy itself is the disorganisation of regiments commanded by men too old and enfeebled by climate for the duties allotted them.

The only visible remedy for this state of things is to apply the Royal Warrant for the British army to the Indian service without partiality, favour, or affection, but with strict justice to all concerned. Indian officers ought in fairness to be allowed to reckon all their furloughs and leave of absence in or out of India as service counting towards pension, and they should be granted a certain bonus for each year's Indian service to place them on a par with Line officers in the matter of restitution of purchase money. It would be real economy to deal liberally with officers who, if they remain in the service, will cost the country more money than any they are likely to get for leaving it, and it is much to be desired that some such action as is here advised may be taken this year, and before a probable war tests the stability of a regimental organisation which is erected on a basis of senility. There is a strong feeling in favour of war in India at this time. We hear military men conversing of the prospect with great eagerness, and not because they have any especial hatred of Russia, but rather because they know that the present ridiculous system of officering the native army must collapse in view of the exigencies of warfare. However, the public would prefer the *exposé* to occur before the war than after it commenced, and it would be better that the native army was placed upon a good footing before hostilities began, than that we should have to wait for fighting to observe the uncertainty of its standing. Neither do we need many arguments in the matter. Figures speak for themselves, and when we read in the official army lists of three colonels to a regiment numbering one hundred and fifty years of age among them, it is difficult not to think that such a regiment is not in the best possible fettle for campaigning.

Happily, we have reason to believe that the absurd scheme of "commutation of Colonel's allowances," which was calculated to keep old officers in the service rather than induce them to quit it, is to cease this year, but a very comprehensive and effective plan of retirement will be needed to take its place, bad as it was. Because the Staff Corps is fast running into colonels, and colonels have the prior claim to all regimental appointments. The number of captains promoted to majors, and of majors to colonels, every year is truly alarming in view of the inevitable association of these officers with the native regiments, and, to make matters worse, we hear of adjutants, quarter-masters, and even of wing subalterns being in the future allowed to hold their appointments as field officers,—possibly as more colonels. This is the climax. After this the officers' list of a native regiment will read like the longevity page of the Bible, commencing with Methusaleh and ending with the man who never died at all.

But though this question, like every other of serious import, may have a ludicrous aspect, it is one which most urgently courts inquiry and reform. Inquiry do we say; the injury has come and gone. The senility of the Indian armies, especially of the commanding officers, has been denounced in a Blue Book by all the highest authorities in India, but the reform has yet to be inaugurated if the Secretary of State for India has not forgotten it. We have to hope for something really resembling the originally intended organisation of the native army, not the present invalid and veteran battalion agglomeration, and the sooner it comes the better. Because the times are threatening, and they are no times for dallying with needful military reforms. Any-day an Indian army may be required to march into Central Asia, and we do not fancy it will be much of an army if many of its regimental officers have to collapse through sheer age at the offset, and there are none to take their places but young men neither speaking the language of the sepoys nor acquainted with their discipline.

THE KABUL EXPEDITION.

THE 12th B. C. arrived at Rawalpindi on the 1st, and left yesterday *en route* to Kohat.

Major-General Roberts left Rawul Pindi for Peshawar on the evening of the 1st. He will remain at Peshawur for a few days, and then proceed to Kohta, *via* the Pass.

The 11-9th R. A., Mountain Battery, arrived at Rawul Pindi from Khyra Gully on the 1st, and proceeded towards Kohat on the 3rd, accompanied by a squadron of the 10th Hussars.

SIMLA, OCT. 3.

Major Hatchell, 60th Rifles, has been appointed Officiating Assistant Adjutant General *vice* Major Farrington, brought on the establishment.

Colonel Bunbury, from Jubbulpore, has been appointed to the command of Cawnpore.

The Ameer, ostensibly temporising, is said to be really amassing troops at Ali Musjid and Candahar, also to be threatening Quetta. The Government of India is communicating with him, and, it is rumoured, hopes for a compromise. The motive is said to be a financial one.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

RECEPTION OF THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Extract from District Orders.)

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL C. T. AITCHISON, C.B., Commanding the District.

Bombay, 8th October 1878.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WARRE, C.B., the appointed Commander-in-Chief of this Army, being expected by the incoming Mail steamer, the troops, as under detailed, will be ready to turn out at any moment, and take up the positions named between the hours of 5 and 8 a. m., and 4 and 6 p. m., on the usual signal guns of the arrival of the steamer being fired. If the steamer is signalled between 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. commanding officers of regiments will await orders.

The 9th Regiment N. I. will furnish a guard of honour of 100 rank and file with band and regimental colour under the command of a wing officer to parade at the Apollo Bunder.

200 rank and file of the 21st Regiment N. I. will line the road from the front of the centre of the Sailors' Home to the head of the bunder.

The 4th Rifles N. I. and 9th Regiment N. I. will line the opposite side of the road, 50 rank and file being furnished by the former corps, and 150 by the latter.

The usual proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers to be detailed.

A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the saluting battery as His Excellency lands.

All military officers are requested to attend at the Apollo Bunder.

Troops in Field day order.

Staff in blue frock-coats, white trowsers, pouch belt, plumed helmet.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As your report of a matter decided by Mr. Justice Green in the suit of Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy, *vs.* Munchershaw Bazonjee and Cassumbhoy Dhurramsey, which appears in your issue of the 4th instant, under the heading "Application to set aside an award", is not quite accurate, and might, if left uncontradicted, give rise to disputes hereafter, I beg to state that the order made by Mr. Justice Green was as follows: "The plaintiff by his counsel contending, and the court being of opinion, that the matters in paras 2, 3, 4, and 5 of Munchershaw Bazonjee's affidavit of the 12th September 1878 are not within the scope of the reference, and therefore not covered by the award, and the plaintiff undertaking, not to set up the reference and award as an answer or bar to any attempt by the defendants to make the plaintiff liable for any amount in respect of the said matters, let the rule be discharged with costs." The undertaking actually given distinctly shews that the plaintiff does not admit any liability in respect of the matters referred to, while from your report it would appear that such liability is not disputed by him.—Yours, &c.

RAHIMBHOY HUBIBBHOY.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

A SERGEANT of "the Buffs" is said to have addressed a sepoy of the 31st Native Infantry, in Hindustani, as to his experiences in Malta and Cyprus, and to have got for a reply, "Greek bolo, ham Hindustani nahin jante."

CUSTOM HOUSE HOLIDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The existing custom of advertising the closing of local banks and currency offices, on the different holidays in the year, is one, there can be little doubt, much appreciated by the general public, who are thus timely warned to prepare for those contingencies; and this practice should, I think, in the same interest be adopted by the "authorities that be" in the case of another public institution—I mean the Custom House. The necessity for this will perhaps be questioned by some on the ground that there are other important public offices not so notified. But the position which the Custom House holds in comparison with the majority of other Government departments, is quite exceptional, in that, in the case of the latter, no direct personal communication with the outside public is, as a rule, necessary, everything being done through the medium of correspondence. In the working of the Customs, however, the mercantile agency employed, in the landing, shipping, and passing of goods, and the Customs' employes engaged in the same, cannot advance a step towards those ends without their mutual presence and co-operation, and thus it sometimes happens that for want of the timely public notice here suggested, an exporter or importer finds that the goods he has been so anxious to get cleared by a certain date can't be passed in the time anticipated, owing (to him) an unknown holiday or half holiday occurring when least expected.

These disappointments—resulting doubtless in occasional losses to merchants—could be effectually avoided by notifying a day or two previous when the Custom House is intended to be closed, and if for a whole, half, or several days. If this was done, merchants and others could by anticipation know exactly how to act, and the Customs' employes could then, as now, enjoy their holidays in common with other Government servants, without provoking to "curses not loud but deep" the disappointed

Oct. 7. TRADER.

A GOOD SUGGESTION FOR THE POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I believe it is settled that after the 1st of January the postage to England is to be reduced to 4 as. per half ounce. May I suggest to the Post Master General that he could without loss to the postal revenue, confer an additional boon on the public by providing overland *stamped envelopes*?

Anxious parents and fond husbands know the fear in which their home letters are posted lest they should be stolen for the sake of the stamp. It would be a great relief to know that the temptation to steal was removed by the stamped envelope. Almost everyone uses the same sized envelope, viz., about 3in. by 5in.; if these were made of tough thin paper each embossed with the new stamp I am sure there would be a large sale for them, even if something extra were charged to cover the additional expense. ARUNDO.

PROPOSAL FOR A REGATTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We have just passed through an exceptionally miserable monsoon season, and it is at least five months since we have had any amusements or sports worth mentioning in Bombay. Now we have fine weather again, and it is surely time to inaugurate the new season with sports of some kind or other. Could not a Regatta be arranged? There are many ships and steamers in harbour whose crews cannot be overworked in the present stagnation of freights, and to the men the excitement of practising for rowing and sailing races would surely be a pleasant change. Most ships could doubtless produce one fair crew, and every captain thinks he has a boat that can sail. There are also many open sailing boats owned on shore which would no doubt be willing to enter for races. And possibly the Gymkhana would be willing to get up a race to be rowed at the same regatta.

If two or three captains of vessels would take the matter in hand I am sure that a most successful afternoon's sport might be arranged;—for I remember the Mercantile Marine Regatta which was held about February 1876. I, for one, will be happy to assist with a subscription if this suggestion is taken up. I enclose my card.

Bombay, Oct. 8. AURA.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your paper of the 6th of last month contained a short article noticing in favourable terms the Bombay Life Assurance Society, and containing the remark that "the Society deserves to be better known." I therefore hope that you will kindly allow space in your columns for this letter, as my object in writing it is, that the Society may be better known.

Many of your readers will remember the failure of the Albert Life Assurance Company in 1870. From statements contained in a memorial which was presented in July 1869 by certain policy-holders in the Indian branch of the Albert Company to the London directors of the Company, it appeared that the insurances then in force in the Indian branch amounted to two and a half millions sterling, that the annual revenue from premiums and interest was about £120,000, and further that for some years past the Company had been sustained mainly by the contributions of policy-holders in India, as evidenced by the fact that the Indian branch, after having paid all its own expenses of management, and met all its liabilities, including the abnormal losses caused by the Mutiny of 1857, had, during the preceding ten years, remitted to the head office upwards of £350,000. All this seemed to show that it was for the interest of people in India concerned in life assurance to take the management of their affairs in this respect into their own hands, and so a few persons in Bombay, some of whom had been insured in the Albert, joined together and formed the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society. It was registered in March 1871. Let us now see whether the past experience as far as it goes justifies this course of action. Since the Society was formed six policies have lapsed by death, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 23,500, which have been paid. The expenses of the Society from first to last, of all kinds, do not amount to Rs. 4,000. The Society has no liabilities whatever, except the policies now in force. They amount to Rs. 379,000, and their present value is Rs. 178,416. Then as regards the assets, there are the premiums due by the policy-holders, amounting to Rs. 16,889, the present value of which is Rupees 187,293, to this is to be added the money already in hand, amounting to about Rs. 57,000, making the assets Rs. 244,293; from this deduct the liabilities, and there remains a surplus of Rs. 65,877.

Colaba, Oct 7. N. S.

THE GUZARATI LANGUAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—European scholars have great difficulty in learning the Gujarati language, its grammar and idioms. From personal experience I venture to assert that this language, as spoken at present in India, is nothing but a hotchpotch of several languages, as of English, Persian, Zend, Pehlvi, Sanscrit, Hindustani, &c. It is no wonder that a language so much complex in its nature, should give rise to difference of opinions among scholars, as regards its formation. European scholars are put to vexatious troubles in learning this language. Sometime ago I pointed out several difficulties in grammar, especially the assignment of genders to Gujarati nouns. But other difficulties in no less a degree than those to be experienced in genders are the peculiar varieties of constructions and style, and idioms. Reading the Bombay Gujarati papers various specimens of style will be observed. Some adopt such constructions and style as are met with in English, some Persian, and some Hindustani, now, which should be considered as the best specimen of correct and elegant Gujarati? What style should an European scholar imitate. I believe there are no such works in Gujarati, as regards style, as could safely be recommended to an European scholar, as worthy of imitation. Of course it is a great bother.

Now slang, or rather colloquial, expressions are of so frequent use in Gujarati papers, that no Gujarati dictionaries can elucidate their meaning. There are no slang dictionaries in Gujarati, as there are in English. However learned an European may be in Gujarati, yet his knowledge will be imperfect, if he is totally ignorant of the technical slang expressions. Although, I should believe, there are not so many slang expressions as would necessitate the publication of a dictionary, yet there is a great need of a small compendium of such expressions. What dictionaries or books will explain to us some expressions as the following, that are often-times met with:—"હથેલીમાં ચાન બતલાવવો," "ખુરદે કરવો," "ચાતલો," "કારીગો." &c., which they explain respectively as "to evade a question, to cheat," "to make a fool of oneself"—"a rupee," "a half rupee," &c., and besides these are a host of such words and phrases, which it would be too tedious to enumerate here.

Malabar Hill, Oct. 8. F. J.

P.S.—I have a romanized English and Urdu dictionary, which gives me great facility in speaking that language. What a great boon it would be to Europeans and others if a romanized English and Gujarati dictionary were published. F. J.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JALNA, OCT. 2.

A TERRIFIC storm burst over this station on Monday last. The wind, which had been blowing fresh in the night previous, had subsided into a death-like stillness, which presaged a coming tempest. Soon after the sky became as black as pitch, and presently vivid flashes of lightning followed one another in quick succession, accompanied by terrific peals of thunder. In a few minutes more the tempest was upon us in all its fury, the rain descending in torrents, when the whole plain became a sheet of water and the river Koondalka was flooded.

The total fall of rain gauged here is 36 inches and 85 cents up to date, which is nearly 19 inches more than the average fall for the last two years. The *rubbi* sowings have now commenced, and the agricultural classes are hard at work.

Yesterday a flight of locusts passed over this station, when the air was literally darkened by them, and their flight occupied three hours or more. Untold myriads must have passed over. They ravaged the meadows and the crops, stripped the trees of their leaves and the fields of all their beauty. They then passed onward. We never witnessed anything so wonderful in our experience.

MR. PORTER, a tuner and repairer of musical instruments, who had lately established himself in business in Kurrachee was found dead in his bed on Sunday week in the travellers' bungalow at Kotree. The cause of death is said to have been heat apoplexy.

THE CABUL MISSION.

THE PARLEY AT ALI MUSJID.

(Correspondent of the Pioneer.)

I SEE that the telegraph has given you but a meagre, and in some respects inaccurate, account of the brief but eventful career of the Cabul Mission; and as the versions of the story I find current in all circles but the best informed are equally inaccurate, though far from equally meagre, it may perhaps be worth while even at this eleventh hour to give your readers a brief unvarnished history of the events of Saturday, the 21st September 1878, a day that will not be among the least memorable in the history of British India.

On the afternoon of Friday, the 20th, everything having been ready for a move for some days, it was announced that orders to march to Jumrood would probably be issued about midnight. Accordingly at 1 a.m. the word came; tents were struck, camels and mules loaded, and long before daybreak the escort with the whole impediments of the Mission, saving only the personal baggage of Sir Neville Chamberlain and his staff, were on the move. Many of your readers may know the road from Peshawur to Jumrood, beyond which it has been given to few to pass. For the first three or four miles it lies due west through rich cultivation and groves of young *sisoo* trees to Burj-i-Hari Singh, a tower where a picket under ordinary circumstances warns peaceful travellers that if they venture further west it is at the risk of their lives. Beyond Burj-i-Hari Singh a bare gravelly desert stretches to the foot of the Khyber hills some seven or eight miles off. Three miles from the mouth of the Pass lies the half-ruined fort of Jumrood, a somewhat picturesque structure lying just inside British territory, and held for us by the chief of a village in the neighbouring plain. Just to the east of its crumbling towers our not very pretentious camp was pitched. The total number of souls with the Mission amounted to something under a thousand, of whom eleven were British officers, four native gentlemen, and 234 fighting men, natives of the escort. The rest were camp followers, including over 200 people, camel-drivers and others, belonging to the Commissariat, which carried nine days' rations for man and beast. The carriage consisted of 315 camels, about 250 mules, and 40 horses. The whole would have formed a *cortege* considerably over a mile in length. Conflicting reports had been brought to Peshawur as to the intentions of the Ameer's officials to admit or refuse passage to the Mission; and opinions differed as to the probability of our passing Ali Musjid. The one thing certain was the presence at that place for the last two days of the Mir Akhor, the sourest old fanatic in Afghanistan, and the bitterest enemy of the Kafir, English or Russ. It was difficult to imagine any reason for his presence, except doubt on the Ameer's part as to the firmness of the commandant of Ali Musjid, Faiz Mahomed Khan, Ghilzai, in excluding the Mission. Under these circumstances Sir Neville Chamberlain considered that it would be unwise to send the whole convoy into the Pass, where even the stoppage in front, necessary during the *pour parler* certain to take place under any circumstances, must necessarily cause great confusion; and where anything like an immediate resource to their weapons to prevent the passage of the Mission on the part of the garrison of Ali Musjid would probably lead to a panic and possibly a disaster. His Excellency therefore ordered Major Cavagnari to ride on towards Ali Musjid as soon as possible after the arrival of the camp at Jamrood, taking with him only a small escort of the Guides, and the headmen of our own frontier villages and of the friendly Khyberis. Thus attended he was to proceed until met by armed resistance, or by positive assurances on the part of the Ameer's officials that they would prevent the passage of the Mission by force. A message was sent on some hours ahead to inform Faiz Mahomed Khan of Major Cavagnari's approach. It should be premised that the Khyberis on our side of the Pass, that is, between Ali Musjid and the mouth, had promised that no opposition on their part, or on that of their friends should deter the Mission, or its advanced guard from being brought face to face with the Ameer's officials. This, of course, was a matter of the very highest importance, as preventing the possibility of excuses of non-responsibility.

Somewhere about 9 in the morning Major Cavagnari left Jumrood; with him were Colonel Jenkins of the Guides, commanding the escort, Captain Wigram Battye and 24 sowars. Three miles from camp the little party entered the Pass, and shortly afterwards met the messenger to Faiz Mahomed returning with an answer, begging them not to advance, &c. Of this, of course, no notice was taken, and a ride of four or five miles over the capital road made by Mackeson in 1840 and still passable for heavy artillery, brought them in sight of Ali Musjid, a picturesque little fort perched on a precipitous hill overhanging the valley through which flowed a little stream. From the lofty hills to the right, two parallel spurs of half the height of the fort abutted on the road; and on the nearest of these Major Cavagnari and his party took their stand, sending forward a messenger to announce their arrival. Directly they were perceived, the walls of the fort were manned; and shortly afterwards, seeing that no advance was made, a number of the garrison left its protection and lined the opposite ridge. It was then evident that the reports that had reached Peshawur about the substitution of regular troops for the irregular levies usually forming the garrison were false and that the warriors in front were only matchlockmen. The distance to the fort, a mile or more down one hill and up another, made the exchange of messages tedious; a couple of hours passed without any appearance of a satisfactory result and Major Cavagnari was beginning to abandon any hope of meeting a responsible official of the Ameer face to face, and had begun to prepare an ultimatum, when a messenger arrived bearing the welcome news that Faiz Mahomed Khan would come out to meet Major Cavagnari and three others at an indicated spot by the side of the stream half way between the two ridges. Shortly afterwards he was seen approaching, and, Major Cavagnari, taking with him Colonel Jenkins and two of his men, went down the hill to meet Faiz Mahomed, accompanied by the headman of the tribes and of the British frontier villages, Captain Battye and the rest of the Guides remaining on the ridge. On his way the chief of one of the other Khyber tribes friendly to, or at least in the pay of, the Ameer, made a show of stopping him, saying that he had more than the stipulated three men with him; but Major Cavagnari put him aside, saying that he had not come to talk with him, but with the Ameer's people; and nothing further was said. On hearing each other the two parties dismounted, Major Cavagnari and Faiz Mahomed shook hands, and the former remarked that the place appointed for the *mulakhat* was inconvenient, and suggested a grove of trees near a watermill close by. This was accepted, and the two parties sat down, surrounded by a couple of hundred or so of Faiz Mahomed's ruffianly band. The conversation, after the usual friendly meetings, was opened by Major Cavagnari, who said that Faiz Mahomed and he were equally servants of their respective Governments, and therefore only carrying out their orders. There was thus no necessity for the discussion being carried on in any but a friendly spirit; that he, Faiz Mahomed, must be aware of the presence and intended advance of the Mission; and that Sir N. Chamberlain had sent the speaker on to ascertain from his own lips whether he had orders to admit or stop the Mission. If there were any latitude in his orders, he felt sure that Faiz Mahomed would be aware of the heavy responsibility he would incur by preventing the advance of the Mission, as his act in so doing would be taken as that of the Ameer himself. Faiz Mahomed replied that he himself was also actuated by friendly feelings towards Major Cavagnari, whom he had great pleasure in meeting for the first time, in proof of which he pointed out that he might, instead of coming down to meet Major Cavagnari, have ordered his men to fire on the party when it appeared. He then went on to say that he had been severely reprimanded, for letting Nawab Gholam Hussain pass, and how, therefore, could he risk the responsibility of permitting the advance of the Mission. He then begged that Sir Neville Chamberlain would halt a few days till he could communicate with Cabul. This, Major Cavagnari replied, was not only impossible, but unnecessary, as the Cabul authorities had long been aware of the approach of the Mission. The conversation continued in this strain for some little time, Major Cavagnari urging the weight of the responsibility Faiz Mahomed would incur, and the latter repeating his inability to allow the Mission to pass without direct orders from Cabul. At last on the Englishman again pointing out the friendly character of the Mission, the Afghan, showing for the first time some warmth, said:—"Is this friendliness to stir up discussion in the Ameer's dominions by bribing his subjects to disobey his orders by bringing you and others here?" alluding to the negotiations carried on with the Khyberis for the safe conduct first of the Nawab and afterwards of the Mission. At this an ambiguous murmur was heard from the crowd, and Major Cavagnari turned the subject by saying that was not a matter for subordinates to discuss, and that if His Highness the Ameer had any complaint to make, no doubt the British Government would give him a satisfactory reply. He then asked Faiz Mahomed for a final answer; whether he was distinctly to understand that the Mission would be resisted by force should it advance the next morning. To this Faiz Mahomed replied that he had no alternative but to use force, if necessary. On this Major Cavagnari asked the chiefs with him, if they considered this a sufficiently clear answer, to which they replied that it was so. He then, thanking Faiz Mahomed for the courteous and friendly spirit that he had shown, hoped that they might meet under more agreeable circumstances, shook hands with him, and departed. It should be noticed that, though the Mir Akhor himself did not show, his deputy was present at the meeting, but without speaking.

Major Cavagnari and his party at once came back to the camp at Jumrood, whence he rode on to Peshawur to communicate the result of his Mission to the Envoy who returned with him to Jumrood late in the evening. At daybreak the next morning orders were issued for an immediate return to Peshawur. Before leaving Sir Neville Chamberlain assembled the friendly Khyberis, and told them that the stipulated reward would be paid them exactly as if the Mission had passed through the Khyber; and that he promised them in the name of the British Government, whose word they knew they could trust, that as long as there remained a rupee in the treasury, or a sepoy in the army, they should be protected from any retaliation by the Ameer or his officers.

Thus ended the Cabul Mission. Remark on it I leave to you, saying only that there is but one opinion here as to the admirable tact and temper displayed by Major Cavagnari on his very delicate and perilous errand.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF A LADY.—ON Saturday evening last, a married lady returning from seeing a friend on her way home, and passing behind Cinchona Villa, Ootacamand, found herself suddenly confronted by a native, who, perceiving that she was alone, behaved in a most insolent manner, obstructing the path and preventing her from passing. The lady, naturally indignant at this unprovoked insult, angrily desired the fellow to stand aside, upon which the blackguard seized her by the arms. The lady fortunately possessing more than an unusual amount of courage and presence of mind, struck out vigorously at the scoundrel, and the road being both steep and slippery, after the late rains, he staggered backwards and fell against the bank. Before he could recover himself, the lady passed on. The scoundrel, no doubt taken aback at the unexpected and plucky resistance he encountered, offered no further molestation. We are glad to hear that he has been apprehended, and trust that a signal example will be made of him. The man was found to be one of the Government House servants.—*South of India Observer.*

THE TOWN COUNCIL AND THE BUDGET.

THE Town Council held another meeting yesterday to consider the Budget Estimates for next year. Dr. Blaney presided, and there were also present—Sir F. Souter, C. S. I., Mr. Mathew, Mr. Kirkham, Dr. Pinkerton, the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee.

There was some discussion on the question of the conveyance of meat from the Bandora slaughter-houses into Bombay, as to which the Municipal Commissioner wrote in his introductory remarks: "I have allowed the same amount as last year, in order to provide for the purchase of plant and live stock, and also for the maintenance of the bullocks, establishment, &c., required for the conveyance of the meat by road instead of rail."

The Commissioner reported that the result of his negotiations with the railway companies was that the meat could be brought to Boree Bunder for Rs. 44,000 per annum, to which must be added, Rs. 500 a year for repairs of wagons; and in the first year, Rs. 11,660 for sidings; and it could be brought to Grant Road for Rs. 23,480 per annum, to which must be added Rs. 4,000 for sidings and the cost of conveyance in carts from Grant Road to the market. The cost of the means of conveyance proposed by the Commissioner, to bring the meat in carts, and to do the work departmentally, would cost for the first year, including purchase of bullocks, carts, &c., Rs. 21,500, and after that only Rs. 11,000 a year.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee considered that it would be a great advantage to the Municipality to have the meat brought in by carts. He understood that a Parsee contractor was willing to tender for the work for Rs. 12,000 a year, and if that was a good and fair tender, the cost of purchase of bullocks and carts would be saved.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen was of opinion that great care should be exercised in giving the carriage of the meat out by contract. It was a most important matter, and the greatest care should be exercised to prevent any failure of the supply, or deterioration of the meat.

Sir Frank Souter thought that the best plan was to bring the meat in by rail.

Mr. Rugoonath Khote said it would be more economical for the Municipality to do the work departmentally.

The Commissioner—That is what I should recommend.

Mr. Rugoonath moved that the Commissioner's recommendation be adopted.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee seconded the motion, which was adopted.

The total estimated expenditure for the markets and slaughter-houses department was fixed at Rs. 62,659, as compared to Rs. 78,641 estimated expenditure for 1878, and Rs. 77,510 actual expenditure for 1877.

Another matter discussed was the excessive mortality during the present year among Municipal bullocks, which the Commissioner attributed to heavy rainfall.

The Chairman stated that the average cost to the Municipality during the last four years caused by mortality amongst the bullocks was Rs. 6,720, and this year already, with two more months to go, bullocks of the value of Rs. 19,700 had died. No less than 71 bullocks died in August, and 117 in September. He thought the Council should have some explanation offered them of this excessive mortality.

Mr. Kirkham said he supposed care was taken to ascertain if the bullocks were really dead, and had not migrated.

It was stated that in the beginning of the year foot and mouth disease prevailed among the bullocks, and it was from the latent effects of that disease that so many died in August and September.

On the motion of Sir F. Souter, it was resolved that the Commissioner be asked to inquire and report to the Council regarding the causes of the very large number of bullocks that are reported to have died during the present year.

The Commissioner suggested that it would be a good plan to contract for hire of bullocks for one ward of the town, as an experiment.

The Chairman said that was a suggestion which might be considered when the Commissioner's report is presented.

In the estimates for the Health Department, the amount to be devoted to supervision and conservancy was fixed at Rs. 6,75,014, as compared to Rs. 7,00,851 estimated expenditure for 1878, and Rs. 6,43,019 actual expenditure for 1877; to registration of births and deaths Rs. 12,017, as compared to Rs. 11,850 estimated expenditure for 1878, and Rs. 11,453 actual expenditure for 1877; to cemeteries Rs. 5,690, as compared to Rs. 5,890 estimated expenditure for 1878; and Rs. 4,288 actual expenditure for 1877; to the laboratory Rs. 600, as compared to the same amount, estimated expenditure for 1878, and Rs. 494 actual expenditure for 1877; to the Mahaluxmee Dhobiewada Rs. 1,879, as compared to Rs. 1,128 estimated expenditure for 1878, and Rs. 2,625 actual expenditure for 1877; and to "conveyance of infected persons, and disinfection Rs. 2,000 (a new item); to vaccination, Rs. 8,639, as compared to Rs. 8,500 estimated expenditure for 1878, and Rs. 7,590 actual expenditure for 1877. The grand total sanctioned for the Health Department was Rs. 7,05,840, as compared to Rs. 7,28,820 estimated expenditure for 1878, and Rs. 6,69,471 actual expenditure for 1877.

It was resolved that the Municipal Commissioner be asked to report to the Town Council, what arrangements are requisite in order to place the system of the registration of births and deaths in a more satisfactory condition.

The Council meet again this afternoon.

THE CLUBS.

(From *Social Scraps and Satires*, by CHILI CHUTNEE, sold by Hormusjee Sorabjee and Co.)

'Tis five o'clock, the daily work is o'er,
And numerous members crowd the club's wide door;
Up the steep steps in eager haste they flee,
Some call for wine, and some for weaker tea.
In easy chairs their heated forms they cast,
"For every labour must have rest at last."
The pompous banker, with his head in air,
Meets cordial welcomes with a stolid stare;
The little god, while round admirers range,
Discusses dividends and quotes exchange.
The nimble broker, humble sycophant,
Mounts to the rooms with scarce a single pant,
With wiry figure and with well-knit shanks,
Trained to a hair to rush around the banks,
Rings at the bell and calls aloud for pegs—
For all is human, even brokers' legs.
The princely merchant, with a lordly pride,
Wealth in his face and money in his stride,
Mixes his liquor, fragrant smoke inhales,
Drops in his chair, o'ercome by countless mails.
With hatchet face the learned lawyer stands,
With briefs and causes emptied from his hands
With prosy statues and with all wise saws,
He lives the ghost of all our boasted laws;
With conscious merit argues wrong and right,
Proves white is black, and alters day to night.
Young subs, accountants, clerks, a motley crowd,
Drown conversation with their voices loud,
With easy swagger lounge around the place,
And ape the manners of the elder race.
But say what great distinguished man is this,
To whom the crowd in semblance bow and kiss?
Surely some deed of daring earns him fame?
You're right, a dish doth bear his noble name;
Though not in battle still he fronts the blaze,
And with the cooks divides the gourmand's praise:
O Fortune, fickle goddess, some there be
To whom thou grantest great prosperity!
What hallowed glories spring from trivial things,
Alike for beggars as for crowned kings!
The cook may honour dishes with his name,
And in his kitchen cry, "I too have fame!"
And now two players seize the tapering cue,
While numerous idlers crowd around to view;
With cautious care the rounded tip they chalk,
With crafty cunning round the table walk;
With vigorous stroke the ball of white is sped,
Strikes with sure force and holes the brilliant red.
In broken words the game the markers call,
And nimbly spot with care the wretched ball;
Cannon follows cannon, kiss runs close on kiss,
The dexterous screw, the oft-repeated miss.
The battle ends, the winner lives in fame,
The loser curses luck and pays the game.
Some lounge in ease across the balustrade,
And criticise the matron and the maid,
As carriage after carriage, pair on pair,
In luxury their lovely burdens bear
Down the broad street in triumph and in pride,
Their husbands or their lap-dogs by their side—
Alas! more oft the latter has the place.
Ah! recreant knights, confess the dire disgrace—
While gurgling liquors down your gullets flow,
Your patient wives are waiting down below.
"What dire events from trivial causes spring!"
So Pope has sung, and I will also sing.
At first but bare five minutes spent away,
Just to glance o'er the papers of the day;
Another time a friend comes passing by,
In social converse moments quickly fly;
The hand at whist, the frequent game at pool,
Make her a flirt, and you an arrant fool;
Hurt by neglect, with no'er a hand to save,
Pours out her sorrows to some wily knave;
With sympathy he gains fair friendship's name,
What follows? Misery, disgrace, and shame.
"What benefits, what comforts then accrue?
"Without the clubs how shun a cursed shrew?
"How rest in peace, how leave a hateful home?
"Gods! can a husband have no place to roam,
"Free from the tongue of some ill-tempered wife,
"Who worries, nags, and drones away his life?"
Soft, soft, my friend, and do not thus abuse
A privilege 'tis only yours to use;
Be kind, be gentle, do not seem to tire,
Attentive be, and eager to admire;
Disparage not those faults you seem to find,
To other women's faults you too are blind;
With jealous eye not ever by her side,
But treat a wife as you would treat a bride,
Then use your clubs, enjoy the leisure hour,
Conscious of love and of a husband's power.
Let not young Damon pass each hour away,
Lured by the demon grasp of constant play;
Though days are pleasant, and green fields invite,
He nips the day and lengthens out the night;
Though stalwart batsmen bending willows wield,
And the struck ball flies bounding o'er the field;
Though the full band gives forth a softer strain,
And lovely woman waits to charm—in vain;
Still Damon lounges in the heated air,
Heedless alike of cricket and the fair,
The only sun which ever meets his gaze
Is where six flaming gas-lights fiercely blaze;
The only winds which on his forehead blow
From the fringed punkahs slowly come and go.
Rash youth! this rule of Nature learn and know—
The gifts of Heaven were made for man below;
The gifts of man with every care use well,
For man's poor gifts oft pave the way to hell.
Now see old Senex bending o'er his whist,
Three trumps, two honours, in his trembling fist;
His sparkling peg at intervals he sips,
And clouds of smoke are issuing from his lips;
Cuts, deals, and shuffles, turns an ace, revokes,
Curses his luck, and drinks, and spits, and smokes.
Away, old man! from clubs your limbs betake,
And do not die, as you have lived—a rake;
A quiet rubber let your mind engage,
In easy comfort end your battered age,
Till circled round with children, wife, and friends
Your life shall end as every mortal's ends.
Perish those clubs whose uses tend to breed
The selfish act, the pestilential deed!
But long live those where upright manhood thrives,
And social friendship brightens exiled lives;
From whose dread doors all mortal vices flee;
Whose members live in love and amity;
Where kindly feeling finds one common home;
Where peace and plenty hand in hand may roam;
Where the world's tongue may say, with honest truth,
"Here live in peace old age and lusty youth"!

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE FRONTIER EXPEDITION.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

The detachment of the 81st left Cherat for Peshawur on Saturday; the 9th will follow and also the Rifle Brigade when carriage returns. The Peshawar correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs that the storming of Ali Musjid was first fixed for the 5th, then for to-day, but now is definitely postponed under orders from headquarters. The force is considered inadequate, and will therefore return to Peshawur. The Nowshera garrison is not to move until the 8th October.

The statement in the Simla telegram, published on Saturday, that Nawab Gholam Hussein was believed to be on his return journey from Cabul requires correction. The *Pioneer* understands that communications have been received from the Nawab himself saying that he is still detained by the Ameer's orders, who, it was rumoured, is engaged in writing answers to the Viceroy's recent letters.

LAHORE, Oct. 8.

It is currently reported that our cavalry outposts were fired upon in the neighbourhood of the Khyber Pass.

The 12th British Infantry are going to the frontier, and the 51st are ordered from Subathoo to Umballa, leaving women and children.

Fresh troops are ordered to the frontier.

General Biddulph arrives at Mooltan to-day. His orders are sealed.

LAHORE, Oct. 8.

The Peshawar correspondent of the Lahore paper telegraphs that Cherat troops are ordered to Peshawur immediately. The Guides and Mountain Battery advanced to the mouth of the Khyber Pass yesterday; the remainder of the force are still stationary. Colonel Chichester is expected to arrive this evening to command the brigade. The health of all is good.

MURDER OF CAPTAIN PEMBERTON AND A MUCCADUM.

KHANDWA, Oct. 8, 10 A.M.

Captain Pemberton was murdered this morning while inspecting some work near the railway line by a Mahomedan, who shot him with a revolver. He was killed on the spot, and will be buried this evening.

Muccadum Badel Buctaur was shot whilst arresting the murderer of Captain Pemberton. He expired immediately.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDWA, Oct. 8.

A Mahomedan moonshee, lately dismissed from the Deputy Commissioner's Court, murdered Captain Pembertons this morning whilst inspecting some works. A railway muccadum, attempting to capture him, was also shot dead. The murder is attributed to revenge for an imaginary wrong, and has no political significance.

The Captain Pemberton referred to in our telegram is, we fear, a young officer of great merit attached to Colonel Hancock's office as Acting Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways. These assassinations of British officers are becoming unpleasantly frequent in India].

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Bad Sea Cable.)

RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 7

The Russian Commissioner has announced that he will administer Roumelia according to the Treaty of San Stefano, and not according to the Treaty of Berlin. The other Commissioners have asked their respective Governments to instruct them in the matter.

AUSTRIA AND THE PORTE.

The Porte has finally refused to sign the Convention with Austria, and has sent a Note to the Turkish representatives abroad asking the Powers to compel Austria to conform to the declarations made at the Berlin Congress.

Italy has insisted on having a share in the administration of Egypt.

THE STOCK MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Stock Markets are improving, and apprehensions of further failures are subsiding.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Oct. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee departed from here yesterday.

SUEZ, Oct. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favor of buyers. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 15-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight .. 1-78.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 77½

4½ per cent. do. 81

Bar Silver 51½

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 94⅜

3½ per cent. French Rente 1872..... 108

About £175,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Nesrobur, Rajpoot.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, Oct. 8, 12-20 P.M.

Hongkong, 8th.—Manilla mail 15-10.

THE MONSOON.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 8.

CANNANORE, 5-18 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.; thermometer max. 84, min. 73, W. B. 78; barometer 29-78. Fall of rain 1 inch 13 cents.

CANWAR, 7, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S. E. 2; thermometer 81; barometer 29-962. Fall of rain 80 cents.

MANGALORE, 7, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. E., N. W. Fall of rain 2 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W.; thermometer 92; barometer 29-88.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. E. ight; thermometer 81.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 21-32d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8⅛d.	,,

LIEUTENANT MUIR, of the Body Guard, officiates for Captain Loch, as A.-D.-C. to his Excellency the Viceroy.

WE hear that Mr. Caird has appointed Lieutenant Leach, R. E., to be his Private Secretary during the term of his connexion with the Famine Commission in India.

AN Australian paper tells us "that Dr. Hearn, of the Melbourne University, has just published a book called 'The Aryan Household,' which follows out the 'investigations of Sir Henry S. Maine, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. M'Lellan into the primitive constitutions of the great race of which we are descendants. The book is one of great erudition and research, and carries forward the inquiries of the authors we have named to some advanced results."

On the 5th inst. there was a tremendous flood in the Hindry. The bridge is still standing, but the Bellary road was impassable for some hours. The Canal aqueduct parapet is damaged for some length.

REPORTS have been received by the Council of Regency at Cutch, that locusts have made their appearance in different parts of the Province, and in some places have injured the bajri crop.

THE following gossip about official changes in Burmah will interest some readers:—"As I told you was probable some time ago, Colonel Sladen goes home for two years, possibly not to return to the East again, as he is the enviable possessor of a private income which should surely tempt him to remain at home. Major Street retains the portfolio at the Secretariat until spring—having refused the Arracan commissionership—when he goes on long furlough. Major Plant acts meanwhile in Arracan, by a singularly lucky stroke of fortune, namely, Major Street's refusal of the appointment. Rangoon district gets Mr. deCourcy Ireland as deputy commissioner again, a sure guarantee for the efficient working and admirable order of difficult districts. Mr. Allen, the Government advocate, has come back, and there is again some hope that the course of Government prosecutions may run smooth once more."

THE latest news received at Sydney from New Guinea is by no means encouraging to the gold prospectors. Captain Digby, of H. M. S. Sappho, who had returned from the island just before the last mail left, "reports that affairs at Port Moresby were bad. Great numbers were doing nothing, and in a state of great destitution and misery from want of provisions. He had visited the main camp at Laloki, and found all the men sick and not recovering. He says their state is most pitiful, with no work and no prospects whatever. From the character of the country, as described by the diggers, there seems to be nothing but dense tropical vegetation, with continual rain. There is no open country. The worst calamity that can befall Australia is the discovery of gold, for working in such a climate and country will kill nearly all who go to it. He considers New Guinea unfit for habitation, except along the coast. As passengers the Sappho has brought five of the colonist party. The total distance traversed by the colonist party was 370 miles, and not a grain of gold has yet been discovered by them."

THE *Pioneer*—A private letter from Persia informs us that grand fetes have been held at Teheran in honour of the return of the Shah, from his European tour. His reason for abandoning the intention of visiting England is stated to have been pique at receiving no invitation, formal or informal, from our Government, in addition to wounded dignity at some articles in the *Times*. Disgusted at the coldness of England, he has thrown himself, not as was hastily taken for granted, into the arms of Russia, but into those of her greatest continental antagonist, Austria. On his second visit to Vienna he made arrangements with the Emperor for the supply of war material, including breech-loading rifles and Euchatius guns, and for the loan of officers to drill his troops, and officials to reform his administration. Two millions of francs were left at Vienna as a deposit; and a General, a Colonel, and several subaltern officers have been engaged to leave for Teheran at once. The attitude of Persia is of peculiar interest just now, and it is satisfactory to find that the Shah is not likely to bring a pliant tool in Russian hands, though he may be inclined to do his best to turn our quarrel with Afghanistan to his own advantage.

THE writer in the Englishman's "Week" calls attention to the criticisms of the *Statesman* on the policy of the Government towards Afghanistan. He says:—"Our soldiers will start with the comforting assurance, if a soldier is allowed to think of any such things, that war with Kabul is supported by public opinion both in England and this country—nay, even by the Press of the Continent, which seldom approves of England's action in any matter. Even the opinion of Lord Lawrence, we has for so long been looked upon as the chief authority in all Indian affairs, is, in this instance, langhed to scorn by the Press. John Bull has got his back up at the idea of being insulted by a petty State like Kabul, and war it must be. Of course there are always two sides to every question, and the Amir has found a strong supporter in the *Statesman*, which declares that we have fastened a quarrel upon the innocent Afghan, and that by so doing the nation is 'heaping up wrath for itself against the day of wrath.' And then follows after the usual manner of the *Statesman*, a flood of abuse of the English nation and the Government more calculated to excite disaffection towards the Government and the governing race than anything which ever appeared in a vernacular paper, whilst Russia is held up as the saviour of Eastern nations and a protector of the oppressed. As few persons would believe that such writing could appear in an English paper, I will give an extract or two. 'Wherever Russia has gone in the Khanates, it has been as the enemy of evil. Let her rulers be what they may, there is not an Asiatic from Constantinople to Kashgar who does not associate the Russian name with the suppression of dreadful misrule here afflicted those remote territories from the dawn of history; and the English name with the dastardly invasion of Afghanistan for our own sinister ends, and with the active support of the bloody kidnappers that Persia and Russia have been striving to root out for the last forty years. And we then wonder that after our long course of violence and infamy, and now of our Punic faith towards Shere Ali, the man is no longer able to give us credit for loud professions we are ever making of our philanthropy, disinterestedness, and good faith.' And here is another elegant extract. 'Modern history does not contain a story of such dishonour to any civilized Christian people as the story of our relations with these Afghans since the year 1839.'"

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March ..... 1st part (Opera) Lucia di Lammermoor ..... Donizetti.
Selection ..... 1st part (Opera) Lucia di Lammermoor ..... Donizetti.
Waltz ..... Dye Grafenberger ..... Gung'l.
Selection ..... 2nd part (Opera) Lucia di Lammermoor ..... Donizetti.
Quadrille ..... Royal Bombay ..... C. Coote.
Galop ..... (With singing chorus) My Valentine ..... M. Relle.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THERE will be tent-pegging, &c., on the maidan opposite the Gymkhana this evening as usual at 5 o'clock.

THE ROOKMINIBAY DISPENSARY AT CALLIAN.—During the month of September 462 patients were treated in this institution, of whom 379 were new admissions (including 2 indoor patients), of which 335 were cured, 59 absented, and 68 are still under treatment. This includes 83 remaining from last month.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—A Mahomedan, named Oomer Cassum, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of housebreaking and theft of property, consisting of a bag containing Rs. 79-10 in cash, belonging to Hussain Ahmed. He was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

GAMBLERS.—Ensjee Toolajee and six others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Mahon, before Mr. W. Webb, with being found gaming with instruments of gaming in a common gaming house at Coombarwada 2nd Lane. Upon the evidence adduced they were all adjudged guilty. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 20, another was fined Rs. 5, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

THE MURDER OF A HACK BUGGY DRIVER.—The adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of the hack buggy driver named Adum Abdool Wahed, who was found lying dead with his throat cut on the Frere Road on Sunday night, the 22nd ultimo, was resumed on Monday last. The evidence of the owner of the buggy that deceased had been the driver, the policeman doing duty on the Frere Road, and that of the Coroner's Surgeon who made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, was taken, after which the jury returned the following verdict,—"That the death of Adum Abdool Wahed was caused by a wound in the throat inflicted on him with a cutting instrument by some person or persons to the jurors unknown, under such circumstances that the act of such person or persons was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

BILLIARDS.

LAST night, Mr. Stanley played Mr. Bridger a return match, 1,000 up, spot stroke barred, Mr. Bridger receiving 500 points. Mr. Stanley passed his opponent before he had reached 700, and, taking it easy, won by 99 points.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF THE MANDALAY PRINCES.

OUR latest advices from Mandalay are not of a very positive character, being rather a collection of rumours current at and prior to the time the letter to us was written, than a reliable account of what had actually occurred. We can only apologise for this by pointing out the extreme difficulty of finding out, during a crisis like the present, what is actually going on inside the palace. The names of the Princes who, with fifteen or twenty members of their families, are now in the British Residency, are Nyoung Yan and Nyoung Oke, sons of the Myouk Shway Yay Queen. The uncles of these Princes, Moung Tetto, the Myin Soo Gyee Woon, and Moung Oke, formerly Governor of Rangoon, are said to be with their families in prison. It is said that the two first-named Princes fled from the palace for their lives, believing that the King was really dead. The Kathah Prince, who had once before rebelled, and was saved from execution through the intercession of Mr. Marks, endeavoured to escape, but was arrested after he had tried to disguise himself by shaving his head. All the other Princes were put in irons, and from all accounts appear to have been treated with great harshness and severity, being kept without food for several days. The Taheh Prince, a cousin of the King, is said to be fastened to the wall of his prison with three chains and is guarded more strictly than the rest, being, report has it, one of the most cruel and bloodthirsty men in Upper Burmah. The Head Queen on hearing of the condition of the Princes, sent them some food, but it is feared that most if not all of them have perished either through starvation or at the hands of the executioner.—*Rangoon Times.*

ADJOURNED MEETING OF MESSRS. W. NICOL AND CO.'S CREDITORS.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay creditors of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. was held yesterday afternoon at their premises in Elphinstone Circle, when the representatives of many of the local Banks and a large number of Hindoo merchants were present. Mr. Charles Douglas (of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.) presided as on the former occasion.

The Chairman—At the last meeting a promise was made that a statement of the accounts of the firm would be laid before you to-day. The time allowed for the preparation of these accounts has been very short, considering how voluminous they are; but I am glad to state that this has been done. The statement will be given before any other step is taken in to-day's proceedings. The accounts are long, and it would need an accountant almost to explain them: but Mr. Maxwell, who is thoroughly conversant with the business, will proceed to give you the details from the accounts.

Mr. Maxwell—I can now lay a balance sheet before the creditors. It is very nearly correct, both sides of the account balance within Rs. 2. Comparing it with our last balance struck on the 31st July last, we have every reason to suppose that it is very nearly correct. Before reading the account, however, I am sorry to say that I have to correct a small error I made at the last meeting in answering a question put to me by Mr. Mowat. I said that, with the exception of one Company—the British India—we had no monies of any Company mixed up with our own. I now find that about Rs. 8,000, unfortunately, belonging to the Mofussil Company, got mixed up with our general cash. It was owing to some book entries having to be made that the money was not lodged in the Bank in time. I think this explanation is due to the meeting after what I said the other day. I have made up a statement of the liabilities and assets in as condensed a form as possible. I shall read the various headings under which we have put them, and I shall be happy to furnish any gentleman with any explanation of the details who desires it.

Mr. Maxwell then read the following statement of accounts:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bills Payable.		
Bank of Bombay, partially secured.	5,10,000 0 0	
Comptoir Bank, fully secured	11,171 14 0	
Chartered Bank do, ...	29,272 13 0	
Native holders, unsecured	33,631 15 8	
		5,84,076 10 8
Sundry Consignments.		
Shippers, fully secured	1,77,500 0 0	
Copper, per Avondale bill of lading in our hands	48,500 0 0	
		2,26,000 0 0
Unsecured Liabilities.		
Native Loans	4,34,000 0 0	
,, Current Accounts	41,146 3 4	
Sundry Depositors	27,718 7 5	
Produce dealers	33,963 6 0	
Owners of ships and Steamers	11,934 11 5	
Shippers unsecured	39,221 9 5	
Insurance companies	23,135 13 4	
Sundry firms	2,20,701 0 6	
Companies	9,460 0 0	
Bombay, Co. of Bombay	1,000 0 0	
Assistants' accounts	8,107 4 5	
Office, house and servants	1,274 0 0	
Petty bills	10,511 14 3	
Metal Mart Bazaar Debts	35,857 10 9	
		9,09,581 4 8
		Rs. 17,19,657 15 1

Sterling Liabilities.	£ s. d.	
Bills drawn against produce and fully secured.	147,917 10 8	
Drawn on W. Mackinnon & Co., secured by Byculla property	1,500 0 0	
Bills drawn on Smith, Fleming & Co.... against funds in their hands	1,487 7 8	
		Rs. 13,22,222 9

ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Under lien		
Freehold	65,614 6 14	
Sequitee account	2,96,718 0 10	
Shares	1,72,210 12 0	
Properties	50,000 0 0	
Securities S. F. Co.	72,500 0 0	
Cash	1,72,772 2 0	
Bills receivable	10,377 2 9	
Native current account	32,194 13 0	
Loans to sundry parties	1,14,599 0 8	
Agra Agency	1,48,484 0 0	
Metal Mart	5,18,289 0 0	
Byculla Iron Works	2,96,557 0 0	
Agra Agency	1,48,484 0 0	
Due by companies	1,88,342 8 8	
Hyderabad Agency	2,000 0 0	
Bombay Co. Sundry Indigo	1,000 0 0	
Insurance companies	1,751 11 10	
Assistants' accounts	18,914 6 11	
Petty bills accounts	10,664 3 6	
		19,14,467 3 3
Copper on the way		48,500 0 0
		Rs. 32,85,189 12 3

Sterling Assets.

	£ s. d.	
Value of produce shipped covering bills per contra	1,47,917 10 9	
Funds with Smith, Fleming & Co., against drafts per contra	1,487 7 8	

Mr. Maxwell—That is a full statement of our affairs: and I shall be only too happy to explain anything any gentleman would like to have an explanation of in connection with any of the items in the accounts.

In reply to a question put, Mr. Maxwell next gave a statement of the assets under lien. The shares in the Carwar Company and the Mofussil Company represented an aggregate amount of Rs. 4,65,019-10-0, there was one small barge of the value of Rs. 2,900, and the Matheran bungelow on which the firm spent last year Rs. 29,000. The shares in the Bombay Bank were given over to the Bank under the Presidency Banks' Act. Other assets under lien were also mentioned from a statement, and the total of them amounted to Rs. 13,22,222. Details of these were also given from another statement. [Copies of these statements were not available to us.] Mr. Maxwell further said that, before the accounts were explained in Guzeratee, Mr. Conroy [of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, the firm's solicitors] thought that he should give an explanation as to the manner in which the City of Glasgow Bank bills had been drawn by Nicol and Co. Those bills were drawn under an agreement made in 1873 between themselves and Smith, Fleming and Co., the London house; and there was then in force a power of attorney empowering both Smith and Company in Bombay,—Smith, Fleming and Company stating that they would guarantee Nicol and Company against any loss. Nicol and Company therefore continued drawing bills as requested by Smith Fleming and Company. The bills from Colombo were drawn on Nicol and Co.'s behalf only lately; and whenever, they had a chance of placing these bills in the market Smith, Fleming and Co. wished them to do so; and they had accordingly drawn to the extent of £115,000. The other bills were drawn and sent home, as requested in the letter of instruction, in various amounts mail after mail. Mr. Maxwell believed the Colombo bills were well secured by property in Colombo. He was legally advised that the whole amount of these bills, especially the Colombo bills and the bills sent to Smith, Fleming and Co., might possibly not come against their estate at all; but until they got certain information from London, for which he had telegraphed, as to the agreement between Smith, Fleming and Co. and the City of Glasgow Bank, he had no means of ascertaining whether the bills were a fair, legitimate charge on their estate or not. What he was advised, so far as matters had gone at present, was that they were simply accommodation bills.

Mr. Sunderrao Raghunath explained in Guzeratee the statement of accounts.

Mr. Kessowjee Naik—Some of the creditors wish to know if you are in a position to come to an arrangement with the Bombay creditors if they wish it.

Mr. Maxwell said that could not be done without reference to Europe and to the liability of £87,500, of which £256,519 was their liability to the City of Glasgow Bank. In the course of conversation with native creditors, Mr. Maxwell explained that the assets were—secured Rs. 13,22,222, and unsecured Rs. 19,45,933, making a total of Rs. 32,68,154. Deducting nine lakhs out of this for depreciation, he would remain a balance of twenty-three lakhs in assets. Even if they took the City of Glasgow debt at twenty-five lakhs and the Bombay debts at seventeen lakhs, the total debts would be forty-two lakhs against twenty-three lakhs as assets, which would give at any rate eight annas in the rupee.

Some desultory conversation took place.

The Hon'ble Mr. Balfour—These explanations as to details could be given at any time. I call on the Chairman to proceed with the business of the meeting.

Mr. Sharpe—I propose that we go on with the proceedings. We cannot wait here all night doing nothing.

Mr. Kessowjee Naik—Then it is desirable that we should pass the resolutions about winding up; and it would be for the committee and the trustees to see what is the best course to be pursued.

The Chairman—If no other gentleman has any remark to make, I have merely to put before you the resolution we passed at our last meeting, and which we have now met to confirm. Before putting it to the meeting, however, I would merely say that we have been from the accounts submitted to us to-day that, if the estate is wound up properly and without any extreme expense arising from litigation, we should get something; and I should recommend the native gentlemen especially to bear in mind that, we did not consider best to assist in bringing about this private liquidation, the matter will get into the hands of the Official Assignee, and you will then get little or nothing. We can all recollect that estates that have gone into those hands have turned out bad in the end. Among the assets we see a number of things which must be handled in a delicate manner in realizing; and nobody is more competent to do that than merchants and men who have experience of that sort.

Mr. Thakurdas Atmaram, a solicitor, said—I am instructed on behalf of fourteen creditors representing in all about four lakhs of rupees to appear at this meeting and to ask that the consideration and confirmation of the resolution passed at the last meeting be adjourned to some future day. At the last meeting when this resolution was passed, the general impression was that Nicol and Co. were brought to grief by the City of Glasgow Bank. The natural conclusion to which most native dealers came on the occasion was that Nicol and Co. had suffered heavy losses owing to the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank. This impression was confirmed and undoubtedly the statement made at the last meeting before the resolution was formally put to the meeting. In the interval between the date of that meeting and to-day, certain facts have come to the knowledge of some of the creditors, which totally contradict certain statements, and the creditors no doubt believed that those suspicions would be fully cleared to-day. There has been hardly any time yet for the creditors to bring the matters on which they naturally wanted explanation before the partners representing the firm here. Now, it appears from a telegram published in the newspapers that the City of Glasgow Bank had advanced to Nicol and Co., or to their corresponding house in England, something like eighty-five lakhs of rupees in cash advances and on acceptances to the extent of ninety lakhs, representing in the aggregate about one and a half crore of rupees, in which either the Bombay firm or their London house is indebted to the City of Glasgow Bank. Those figures undoubtedly led many people to believe that it was not the City of Glasgow Bank which had brought Nicol and Co., or their corresponding house in England, to grief; but that it was the heavy advances made to these and other firms that had actually driven the City of Glasgow Bank to the wall. However, that might be, I do not think that it is a matter which concerns the native merchants here, but it is undoubtedly a significant fact that it reverses the position which Nicol and Co. then occupied in the minds of the native merchants. If it be clearly found out that, owing to the large advances made by the City of Glasgow Bank to Nicol and Co., this failure has been brought about, it would appear as if they had a prior claim to the assets, on somewhat lax principles; and I think the creditors here are entitled to have the matter clearly explained. Before I was instructed to appear at this meeting, I may state that I was asked to place before the members of the Bombay firm certain queries. I have got those queries here with me, but it now appears to me from the statement of the liabilities and assets of the firm as well as from certain explanations given to us by Mr. Maxwell, that most of these queries are probably require modification. But there is no doubt that there are certain questions, even on the face of this statement, which require an explanation. It is true that on the figures as they stand on this sheet of paper, it appears that the creditors will get about eight annas in the rupee supposing that the whole liability due by the firm to the City of Glasgow Bank is clearly ascertained and is legally and justly fixed upon; but I cannot say that the figures of the assets are correct, because these assets represent the book value as it simply appears from the books of Nicol and Co. They do not represent the actual value at the present day.

The Chairman—But Mr. Maxwell alluded to the fact that he had deducted nine lakhs of rupees for depreciation.

Mr. Maxwell—I took the assets as they stand in our books; and I merely made a rough statement and said that, even deducting nine lakhs for depreciation, we should be able to pay about eight annas in the rupee.

Mr. Thakurdas—However that may be, I think it is a matter not fully explained to most of the native gentlemen present here; and that is why I say that the confirmation of this resolution ought to be adjourned to some future day. It is true that there are only two courses by which an estate like this could be wound up;—one by the regular course of law, and the other by a contract between the debtors and the creditors. The latter course is the most preferable in the interest both of debtors and creditors. I am desired to state that the gentlemen who instruct me have no wish whatever to waste the estate by taking it into a court of law; nor do they desire that the partners here should be put to any kind of annoyance or be vexed by unnecessary questions.

Mr. Maxwell—I am quite prepared to answer any possible question that may be put to me. If I can make anything clearer by doing so, it will not only be a pleasure to me, but a duty to the creditors.

Mr. Thakurdas—There is no doubt that the questions will greatly facilitate the proceedings of the meeting.

Mr. Maxwell—I am quite prepared to answer them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Thakurdas—That being so, there can be no objection to adjourn the meeting. One of the points on which these gentlemen have a doubt can be fully explained and their minds perfectly satisfied. That is in reference to the bank bills. It is difficult to catch the figures and keep them in the head so as to ascertain at once whether they are satisfactory. I am instructed that certain creditors had sent you a notice on Saturday last to prepare certain statements, which have not, however, been prepared.

Mr. Maxwell—It was simply impossible for us to get the statements ready. With great labour I prepared this; and I am quite prepared to answer any questions put in the letter this moment.

Mr. Robertson [of the Oriental Bank.]—I think it is simply a waste of time to go on in this way.

Mr. Thakurdas—If you adjourn the meeting we have no objection whatever.

Mr. Robertson—We had better go on with the proceedings.

The Chairman was about to put to vote the resolution adopted at the last meeting,

Mr. Maxwell (rising with tears in his eyes.)—Perhaps I should have said it sooner; but it is only due to Mr. Hall and to myself to state that we give up all our private effects. We have no private debts, and we give up everything to our creditors. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Sunderrao—It is the desire of the native creditors that, under the people altogether to punish the foolish petulance of a small and disappointed class. The true remedy is to widen the basis and scope of education, so as to open up new fields for the energies of the literate classes. The Government is endeavouring to do this by fostering technical and special education."

PILOTAGE AT KURRACHEE.

IN THE COURT OF THE CITY MAGISTRATE OF KURRACHEE, Oct. 2.

A. Campbell, European, Master Attendant, Kurrachee *vs.* J. Kennerley, European, Master of the S.S. Shadwan.

THE complainant Alexander Campbell, being present, the substance of the complaint was stated to the accused's Agent, A. G. Brigstock, and he was asked if he had any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

Mr. Leggett, Solicitor, replied for the accused. He said he had cause to show why he should not be convicted. Under Sec. 38 Ports Act, the words were "without urgent necessity." All that was necessary was to show excuse. Application was made for pilot, but no pilot was sent on board. Captain was obliged to leave without one. Waited until nearly 8 o'clock on the Sunday morning with Blue Peter flying. Application was made the previous day. By S. 61, certain fees may be charged for pilotage services. Revised Rules were framed on 6th July this year. Pilot Department received the fees the day before steamer sailed. On the Sunday, a supplemental bill of Rs. 15/- was paid. Certain items of charge were made for vessels to leave. He was prepared to prove these facts.

Mr. Constable, for the prosecution, did not admit the facts stated by Mr. Leggett. True, an application was made for a pilot, and the Harbour Master Captain's letter was received at 11-30. p.m. By rules, application should be made within office hours, at least 24 hours before the vessel is to sail. The order for pilot was put in as early as possible on Sunday morning at 7 o'clock. Steamer could not go before 8 o'clock, as tide did not serve till then. Captain went the first moment he could after tide served, without waiting for pilot. Chief Pilot Mason received order at 5 minutes to 8 o'clock and sent pilot alone, but the ship had gone. Pilotage fees were not paid on Saturday because port clearance could not be obtained before paying them. Previous application was received at 8-45 p. m. from Mr. Brigstock on behalf of the Captain.

Mr. Campbell was then examined. He deposed as follows:—

To Mr. Constable—I am the complainant in this case. The first intimation I received that Captain Kennerley was going was as nearly as I can state at 8-45 p. m. on Saturday, the 31st August. That is the first I received a letter from the Captain about 11-30 the same evening. Being in bed and woke out of my sleep, I did not take any immediate notice of it. The ship swung to the flood tide about 10 minutes to 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, and was taken out immediately,—and it would have been almost impossible to have taken it out before then. The tide would continue for about 6 hours. There would have been no difficulty in taking out the ship from 8 o'clock till between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At about 7 o'clock on the Sunday morning, I put an order in the Order Book for a pilot to proceed to the Shadwan. (Order produced). The Order Book was sent off by a puttawalla to Mr. Mason, the Chief Pilot, who initialled the Order. I know his initials. I wrote a short answer to the Captain of the Shadwan, informing him that in future application's of the kind received out of office hours would not meet attention, unless in cases of emergency.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leggett—I don't consider Mr. Brigstock's letter a regular application. If I acted upon this application, the Captain might have piloted his vessel out himself. Under the rules to allow a vessel to be taken out without a pilot. I did not consider the letter an application for a pilot. I had no reason to believe that the Captain intended to take his vessel out without a pilot. I treated the letter as informal, and informed the person who brought it, verbally, that I was sorry I would have acted upon it, rather than have detained the Shadwan. I considered the application informal both because it did not come from the Captain himself, and did not make a distinct application for a pilot. The pilotage fees had been received on the Saturday about noon with the Captain's letter asking to be furnished with the requisite documents to enable him to take his vessel out. I do not know the date of your Pilot's appointment. I was not aware that she was going on the Sunday. There is a rule against vessels leaving on Sunday and I frequently received applications for a pilot on Saturday for vessels leaving on the Monday. The rule that applications should be made at least 24 hours before leaving is seldom infringed in this port. Since I have been acting Master Attendant in this port, there has been no vessel less than 24 hours in port, except in the mail steamer, and further we have a standing departmental order to receive regular application from the Agents to send them out at the appointed hour. This application covers the departure of all mail steamers. No separate application is made under the rules for mail steamers. It was handed in with applications made after 6 o'clock in the afternoon. I do not take any exception in the present case to the application being made after office hours, nor yet to the 24 hours notice. I am not in the habit of giving orders personally to the pilot, but write the order in the Order Book. The Shadwan was lying nearly opposite the pilot's houses. I noticed that the Blue Peter was not flying when the Shadwan was passing out of the harbour. I did not see the Blue Peter flying at all that morning. I had not noticed her until she got under way. I do not know if the extra fee of Rs. 15. was paid on the Sunday morning. It was received by my clerk. It was paid to the clerk without any authority from me to receive it. I have never known any other instance of a vessel going out without a pilot, or coming in.

Re-examined by Mr. Constable—I could not say how long the Shadwan was in harbour without reference to the log. She had been in harbour several days previous to the Saturday. The pilotage fees are always paid 24 hours or longer before the departure of the ship, and on receipt of the fees I give the Captain a certificate to state that there are no demands against his ship. Without this document, he would not clear from the Custom House. The duties of my clerk are to make out receipts and collect pilotage and mooring cess, and general office work.

At the request of both counsel the further hearing of the case was adjourned to Thursday, the 17th October.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE "KAISAR-I-HIND."

(The London and China Express.)

A NUMBER of invitations having been issued by the Chairman and Directors of the P. and O. Company to witness the trial trip of the latest addition to their fleet, about one hundred gentlemen collected at Waterloo Station on the 6th Sept., and proceeded by the 3-15 p.m. express to Southampton, where the ship was lying. Starting punctually at the time fixed, the train sped on through the pretty country which lines the route, the air of the fields bringing with it to the Londoners that feeling of health which invariably accompanies a journey in the fresh air, and this by the time Southampton was reached had imbued all the excursionists with a stock of exuberant spirits which lasted to the end, and materially aided in making the gathering such a memorable and pleasant one in every way. At six p.m. the railway journey came to an end, and the next proceeding was to embark on board the steam tug which had been told off to convey the visitors to the large steamer. The arrangements made by the authorities of the P. and O. Company were perfect: everything had been thought of. At the station a covered van was waiting to take the luggage, which, considering the trip was only to extend to the next day, was something enormous. Gladstone bags—those wonderful inventions with their fully distended sides—were thrown in by their hilarious owners, side by side with portmanteaux, tin cases, and every variety of this genus. The van was soon filled, and, the word forward having been given, all filed off towards the Docks, and went on board the tug, which proceeded shortly afterwards down the river. Looking ahead, about a mile off, might be seen the Hector, guardship, and close by her the Trenton, an American frigate, while a little beyond and between these two loomed the huge frame of what was at once known, by those on board familiar with P. and O. steamers, to be the Kaisar-i-Hind. Rapidly nearing her no one could help being struck with her appearance. The black hull, with its white streak, towered out of the water, surmounted by deck-cabins and a double-bridge—a veritable floating-castle of enormous dimensions, but yet, withal, riding the waters in a graceful way. It was very satisfactory to note the improvement in the lines of the vessel as compared with the other levi-thans of the company. The Kaisar-i-Hind had evidently been designed to a great extent for speed, and the experiences of the following day proved the success attained.

The visitors included Mr. R. W. Crawford and Mr. J. Crawford, Sir G. Elliot, Bart, Sir Herbert Sandford, Mr. James Caird, C.B., Sir B. Phillipe, Count Metaxa, Mr. W. N. Nicholson, Mr. L. Bidwell and Mr. Z. Brooks (of the Post Office), Mr. Chaloner Smith, Mr. A. H. Campbell, and a number of gentlemen representing the leading mercantile and banking-houses connected with the East.

In a short time, after arriving alongside, the transfer on board was effected, and in a very few minutes every one was at home. Mr. Bayley, Mr. Sutherland, and Mr. Bethune had been here, there, and everywhere during the journey down, personally seeing visitors received their cabin-tickets, and doing everything in their power to ensure the smooth working of the trip. On board Capt. Methven, his old familiar face beaming with a smile of satisfaction, welcomed the guests, and many were the congratulations he received from numerous friends on his hale appearance after so many years of a seafaring life. Passengers who had known him five-and-twenty years ago recalled pleasant times of old, and their memories took them back to the days of youth when the long journey to the East had been made together in vessels far different to the one now to be inspected. At 5.45 p.m. the well-known first dinner-bell changed forth its warning note which was attended to with a celerity which proved all on board were anxious to join in attacking the fare provided, and doing justice to the hearty welcome they had received. To half an hour the second bell sounded, and a general move was made to the saloon, which in dimensions far exceeds any of the company's ships. The single table laid for the occasion was tastefully but simply decorated, and the whole appearance of things was that of perfect completeness without any superfluous ornament. In the place of the usual candlesticks, with their weighted pedestals, the Kaisar-i-Hind has swing lamps, which give a more efficient light. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of a good dinner, menu bore evidence of variety: the cooking was excellent, the wines good, and the general air of enjoyment which prevailed on all sides such as to produce everywhere good fellowship. It was past nine o'clock before the lingering of eating were ended, after which the smokers proceeded to what they looked on as the greatest improvement on board—the smoking-room. This is, indeed, an advance in the comforts of P. and O.'s, and the building of a regular smoking-room with settees, a centre table, and all necessaries for smokers, has supplied a want long felt by travellers to the far East on board this company's vessels. The arr

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In Bottle.

CASH Qts. Rs. A.	CASH Pts. Rs. A.		CREDIT Qts. Rs. A.	CREDIT Pts. Rs. A.
31	33 0	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON (After Dinner Wines)	32 8	34 8
26 4	28 4	,, RAUZAN	27 8	29 8
23 8	25 8	,, PALMER	24 8	26 8
20 8	22 8	,, LA ROSE	21 8	23 8
17 12	19 12	ST. JULIEN (Dinner Wines)	18 8	20 8
15 12	17 12	CANTENAC	16 8	18 8
14 0	15 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite	14 8	16 8
11 8	13 8	PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Breakfast	12 0	14 0
11 0	...	PAUILLAC do. for Cup	11 8	...

(Cash: Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Credit: Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid.)

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.
254 4	ST. JULIEN	276 0
223 8	CANTENAC	142
181 4	ST. ESTEPHE	195
131 12	MEDOC	140 0

Of these we keep no stock, but import to order.

BORDEAUX—White.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
22 8	24 8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavour, Red	23 8	25 8
17 12	19 12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white capsule	18 8	20 8
14 8	...	GRAVES	15 0	...

BURGUNDY—Red.

30 8	32 8	CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	32 0	34 0
25 0	26 12	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	26 0	28 0
21 0	23 0	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	22 0	24 0
17 12	...	BEAUNE, soft delicate flavour	18 8	...
37 4	...	SPARKLING Red Burgundy	39 0	...

BURGUNDY—White.

25 0	26 12	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, superior	26 0	28 0
16 12	18 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	17 8	19 8
18 4	...	VERMOUTH	19 0	...

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We call special attention to these—

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36 12	AMONTILLADO A 1. rare, old	gold seal	38 8
35 0	AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	black seal	36 8
26 4	MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry	black seal	27 8
27 4	AMOROSO, full flavoured, soft, pale	black seal	28 8
24 8	VINO PURO, very pale, dry	blue seal	25 8
23 8	OLOROSO, nutty and dry	green seal	24 8
21 8	MANZANILLA	red seal	22 8
20 12	PALE, dry medium	yellow seal	21 8
19 12	VINO DE PASTO, remarkably pale and very dry	pink seal	20 8
16 12	A GOOD DINNER WINE.	white seal	17 8
16 12	MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour	yellow seal	17 8
35 12	MADEIRA, E. I., very superior	black seal	37 8
31 0	MADEIRA, excellent Wine	red seal	32 8

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42 4	123 0	228 12	468 8	Vino Puro	44	134	260	510
38 4	112 4	215 8	423 8	Manzanilla	40	122	234	460
35 8	103 4	200 4	387 12	Yellow Seal	37	112	217	420
34 8	94 4	180 4	351 12	Vino de Pasto	36	102	195	380
32 12	79 12	151 8	297 12	White Seal	34	86	163	320

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48 0	50 12	WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales' " Plume "Extra Dry" so labelled	50 0	53 0
47 0	50 0	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	49 0	52 0
29 12	...	WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales" per hamper of 24 half-pints	31 0	...
40 4	43 0	FINE DRY SPARKLING	42 0	45 0
30 8	...	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	32 0	...
24 0	...	FINEST SPARKLING SAUMUR	25 0	...

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

42 0	44 8	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	44 0	46 8
32 12	35 0	HOCK, SPARKLING RUDESHEIMER, very choice	34 0	36 8
28 12	...	HOCK, excellent Wine	30 0	...
42 0	44 8	MOSELLE, NONPAREIL (extra quality)	44 0	46 8
32 12	35 0	MOSELLE, MUSCATEL (very choice)	34 0	36 8
28 12	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine	30 0	...

STILL GERMAN WINES.

6 4	48 4	HOCK, JOHANNISBERGER, superior	48 8	50 8
38 12	...	,, MARCOBRUNNER	40 8	...
32 8	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	34 0	...
28 12	30 8	HOCK, RUDESHEIMER, mellow	30 0	32 0
24 8	26 0	,, HOCHHEIMER, fine flavoured	25 0	27 0
18 12	21 8	,, LAUBENHEIMER, light, refreshing	19 8	22 8
25 8	27 4	RED HOCK, ASSMANHAUSER	26 8	28 8
29 4	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL, most pleasing Wine	30 8	...
29 12	31 8	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate superior flavour	31 0	33 0

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35 0	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	36 8	...
25 4	27 4	INVALID'S full-bodied, gold Capsule	26 8	28 8
21 8	22 8	DESSERT WINE, superior black seal, soft and mature	22 8	23 8
18 12	20 12	AN EXCELLENT WINE, red seal	19 8	21 8
22 8	...	St. MARTIN'S MALAGA, SACRAMENTAL WINE	23 8	..

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13 4	,, in Flasks	*	13 12
8 0	,, Half Flasks	*	8 4
26 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	**	27 8
14 4	,, in Flasks	**	14 12
30 0	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	***	31 0
16 0	,, in Flasks	***	16 0
32 12	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	****	34 0
17 4	,, in Flasks	****	18 0
42 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old		44 0
21 4	RUM, the finest old Jamaica		22 0
19 8	,, fine "Pineapple"		20 0
21 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		22 0
21 4	FIELD'S GIN		22 0
24 12	WHISKY, Scotch, fine old extra quality		25 8
22 4	,, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure		23 0
17 8	GENEVA, in flasks, the best		18 0
17 8	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial		18 0

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CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
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11 14	,, ***	12 4
10 0	,, **	10 4
9 8	,, *	9 12

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6 12	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN, per Bottle	7 0	...
5 12	...	Do. YELLOW ,,	6 0	...
50 4	54 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA, best	52 0	56 0
46 8	...	NOYEAU DE MARTINIQUE	48 0	...
36 8	...	CREME DE NOYEAU	38 0	...
37 0	39 0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38 8	40 8
19 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS, best	20 8	...
29 4	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	30 8	...
...	27 0	ASSORTED LIQUEURS, Choice	...	28 0

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EXTRA GLACE COTTON.

CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON.

In SKEINS or on REELS

For superior strength and excellent quality. Unsurpassed in Quality.

To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

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which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

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Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.

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Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
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No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
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T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue...Rs. 15 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red ... ,, 16 0
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18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
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Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
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CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.
Chateau de Frauds..............Rs. 14 per doz. Qts.
Do. do .... ,, 17 per case of 2 doz. pints.
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Do. do. .... ,, 21 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville .... ,, 22 per doz. Qts.
Chateau Lafitte .... ,, 26 ,,

HOCKS:—From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.
Geisenheimer .... ,, 20 per doz. Qts.
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Ind, Coope & Co.'s Pale Ale ....Rs. 4 per doz. Qts.
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Maraschino di Zara .... ,, 36 do. large bot.
Do. do. .... ,, 38 per 2 doz pints

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Eugène Clicquot Reims.......... ,, 40 per doz. qts.
Do. do. .... ,, 45 per case of 2 doz. pints.
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Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac ....Rs. 20 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do. .... ,, 22 p. case 2 doz. flasks.
Do. do. * Star Cognac ...... ,, 22 per doz. Qts.
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Fromy and Rogée's well known *** Stars.. ,, 30 ,,
FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS .... ,, 25 per doz.

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, 25th June 1878.

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BASS'S CHAMPAGNE PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.

THE FINEST ALE IN INDIA.

"Bull-Dog" Trade-mark—Bass's Label.

NEW SEASON'S BEER.

NET CASH. CREDIT. Rs. a. Rs. a.
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ..per doz. 5 8..5 12 } Duties included.
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THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING.

NET CASH. CREDIT. Rs. a. Rs. a.
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ..per doz. 5 8..5 12 } Duties included.
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Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles.

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Opposite the Oriental Bank,
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ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

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WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.

For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic Medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England. In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

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Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of each bottle.

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MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

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FRESH IMPORTATION OF
LIGHT WINES FOR OCTOBER.

STILL HOCKS.

SAUTERNES.

SHERRIES.

RIESLING	per doz.	Quarts	Rs. 15
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15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITH ORDER.

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street Fort, Bombay.
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